

THE NAPANEE

Historical Society

Vol. LVI) No 48 -E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY,

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee
Money to loan.
Telephones—Office 33, Residence 132.

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Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.
OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.
19-tf.

DR. A. B. EARL

EAST STREET, NAPANEE

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND
ACCOUCHEUR

20-tf

H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College,
B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
Phone 61.

34

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR
DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and
Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.
Studio :—Dundas Street.

38tf

ONIONS FOR SALE

—AT—

\$1.50 per Bushel

If ordered at once
before I ship

Phone No. 69 Ring 42

MARSH FRASER,
Box 452, Napanee

DR. W. A. ASHLEY

DENTIST

who for the past four years has given
Deseronto three days a week, will dis-
continue his visits, and in future will
occupy the late Dr. Wartman's rooms
over the Merchants Bank, Napanee.
51-3-m

WANTED—Good General Servant.
two in family. Apply to MRS. J. S.
HAM, Dundas Street. 47a

GIRLS WANTED—Good Wages—
Apply THE DOMINION MATCH CO.
LIMITED, Deseronto, Ont. 47bp

FOR SALE—A number of houses
and lots in town, and also a number of
desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.
42-tf

PIANO FOR SALE—One Upright
Piano, three pedals, good as new. Good
reasons for selling.—A bargain. MRS. W. H.
DUNBAR, Thomas Street. 47dp

FOR RENT—Six roomed house,
modern conveniences, to family without
children. Apply to W. RICHARDSON,
Roblin's Hill, or at this office. 48-ap

WANTED—Youngman wants warm
bright room with board. All conven-
iences. State locality and terms. Box B.
Express Office. 47ap

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One
Seed Store on Dundas Street; one Store
House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Ap-
ply to Thos. Symington. 6tf

FOR SALE—House, 9 Rooms in good
repair. Good well water and other
modern conveniences. Situated south of Mr.
M. P. Graham's residence, South Napanee.
Apply T. B. GERMAN. 12h

ORGAN FOR SALE—In first class
condition. Would make good organ for
country church. Unbridgeable—solid walnut
case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dun-
das Street, Napanee. 32

FARM FOR SALE—75 or 80 acres,
pt. lot 33, 3rd concession Township of
Camden. All good land, seed to hay and
pasture. 2 wells, good fences. Apply to R. A.
BEARD, Napanee, or S. W. SWITZER, Des-
mond. 31tf

FOR SALE—Desirable Property.
corner Dundas and West Streets. Brick
House and Office in first-class repair, small
Barn, also Black Walnut Office Fixtures, in-
cluding counter railing, drawers and case
fronts. Some used sash with glass. Apply on
premises, MRS. F. P. DOUGLAS. 41tf

FOR SALE—That desirable residence
on Thomas Street, corner Alma Avenue.
Electric light, gas, cistern, fine tiled well,
large garden, excellent cellar, bath room. A
great snap, \$1600. E. L. BEDORE. Apply on
premises, or to HERRINGTON WARNER &
GRANGE. 43-tf

Make YOUR money fight—Buy Vic-
tory Bonds.

WITHOUT DOUBT

You get the freshest and best can-
dies manufactured, both in boxes and
bulk, at WALLACE'S Drug Store,
agents for Liggett's, Page's, Shaw's,
Betty Brown, and Willard's Forkypt
Chocolates.

War Summary of The Latest Events

Berlin claims that the aggregate of
Italians captured now numbers 120,
000, and the guns 1,000, and states
that the operations are taking the
course planned. The last statement
could be made by the foe War Offices
to fit any eventuality, even a retreat
back to Austria should Cadorna's
forces be able, as the Allies hope, to
turn the tables. The main Italian
armies are apparently continuing their
withdrawal steadily, and by Friday
we may have definite news as to
whether they are able to make a
stand on the Tagliamento River line
of defences. The brief Italian reports
of Wednesday indicate that fighting
took place at points northwest of
Udine and some four miles east of the
Tagliamento. "The brave behavior of
our covering units and cavalry has
permitted the other troops to con-
tinue the movement towards posi-
tions on the new line," says the official
statement. This, it is presumed,
means that the northern and south-
ern armies are safe also. A number
of towns of importance will be aban-
doned as the result of the Italian with-
drawal, and the enemy now holds
about 1,000 square miles of Italian
territory. It is by no means that the
Tagliamento will represent the far-
thest point of retreat. That will
depend largely on the ability of the
Italians to hold the northwestern por-
tion of this line. It is certain that
in the mountain passes there are still
considerable forces of the enemy
awaiting the clearance of the roads
and the passage of supplies to follow
on the heels of their comrades now
attacking Cadorna's forces. A semi-
official statement by the Associated
Press from Italian Headquarters in
Northern Italy emphasizes a point
which has already been dwelt upon,
namely, that the attack on the Ital-
ians was in the nature of a surprise
and was most effective at a point
where little fighting had taken place,
and where the troops were not, there-
fore, so steady as the men who were
holding the real fighting fronts from
the Bainsizza Plateau south to the
sea. The larger number of Cadorna's
veterans have probably been able to
make good their retreat. The corres-
pondent pays a tribute to the mili-
tary genius that was shown in ex-
tricating the bulk of the forces from
an exceedingly critical position, rendered
the more critical by the "inade-
quate resistance" referred to by Cad-
orna himself in dealing with the
breaking of the Italian left wing on
the Julian front, and the serious con-
sequences to the fronts elsewhere. In
addition to the aid in men and guns
from the British and French fronts,

which should now be linking up w
Cadorna's men, the United States
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Cabinet has not declared war on Au-
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in Britain or France. The stateme
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interview published in the Globe
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situation, and how keen they are
help.

Relays of aircraft crossed the sout
east coast of England Wednesd
night and proceeded towards Lond
according to a bulletin received
Thursday morning. The raid w
"progressing" at last reports.

On the British front Wednesday w
spent in consolidating positions c
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excellent advance under trying c
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the ground. A number of counter-
attacks were repulsed by the Canadian
who occupy a dominating positi
near the Village of Passchendae
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speaks of intense and prolonged ar
lery firing throughout the day.
the offensive from October 23rd to t
27th the French took 12,157 prisone
of whom 837 were officers, and 1
guns.

Canada needs YOUR money—B
Victory Bonds.

Mayor Church, of Toronto, in
statement says he would indict t
milk producers.

The retail price of milk went up
Ottawa on Thursday from 10c to 1
a quart, and in Kingston from 9c.
11c.

New Book, Parrels
Gile. PHARMACY
47b FRANK H. PERRY.

lary genius that was shown in extricating the bulk of the forces from an exceedingly critical position, rendered the more critical by the "inadequate resistance" referred to by Cadorna himself in dealing with the breaking of the Italian left wing on the Julian front, and the serious consequences to the fronts elsewhere. In addition to the aid in men and guns from the British and French fronts,

milk producers.

The retail price of milk went up in Ottawa on Thursday from 10c to 11c a quart, and in Kingston from 9c to 11c.

New York, N.Y. 47b
Gile. Phone 130.

FRANK H. PERRY.

Why does Canada Raise Money by Selling Bonds?

BONDS are issued payable in ten or twenty years, as the case may be. It means that repayment of the money will be spread over ten or twenty years instead of being raised by taxation to meet current expenditures.

To raise by taxation all the money as fast as it is needed to carry on Canada's share in winning the war, would be an unbearable burden upon the people.

It would mean that more than a million dollars a day would have to be raised right now.

But to raise money by selling Canada's Victory Bonds means that those of the next generation who will benefit by the sacrifices this generation is making;

—who will share in the freedom this generation is fighting for and largely paying for—will also pay their share.

★ ★ ★

And when you buy Canada's Victory Bonds you make a first-class business investment in a security that is absolutely safe, likely to enhance in value after the war, and bearing a good rate of interest.

You help the country by keeping open the British market for Canadian products and this helps the general welfare in which you share.

★ ★ ★

And again, every Canadian who buys a Victory Bond becomes a financial partner or backer of Canada in the war.

When you buy a Canada Victory Bond

you give a personal pledge that you are going to help to win the war.

Every man and woman in Canada can help to win the war by buying Canada's Victory Bonds. And Canada wants the personal, individual interest and co-operation of every man and woman in the country.

The buying of Victory Bonds by the whole people unites them in a determination to win the war.

Every purchase of Canada's Victory Bonds is a blow for freedom against the tyranny of German Kultur.

Every bond sold is a new guarantee that Canada is in the war to the finish, until victory is with the Allies and the world has been made safe to live in.

Every bond you buy is a new pledge that Canada will remain true to herself, the Empire, the Allies and to freedom's cause.

So it is both patriotic and good business to

Buy Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.

COUNTY VICTORY LOAN OFFICE, - Opposite Royal Hotel.

NAPANEE EXPRESS

CANADA—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1917

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

which should now be linking up with Adorne's men, the United States is taking every possible step to rush aid to Italy. This, of course, will take more time than the aid from France and Flanders, but not so long as would have been the case had the Americans not had a large quantity of supplies, a good deal of it on ship-board, ready to send to other Alliedelligerents. These will now be directed to Italy. It is also probable that the United States will allay some feeling in Italy which has arisen over the fact that President Wilson's cabinet has not declared war on Austria-Hungary. This is said to have been used by pro-German propagandists with some effect as an indication that the United States did not care much what happened to Italy. One ratifying statement from Rome, via Washington, is that the bread shortage among the Italians has been exaggerated in reports reaching this side of the world, and that the reasons are better in this respect than in Britain or France. The statement made by the French Premier in an interview published in the Globe of Wednesday shows with what interest Italy's old world Allies regard the situation, and how keen they are to help.

Relays of aircraft crossed the south-east coast of England Wednesday night and proceeded towards London, according to a bulletin received on Thursday morning. The raid was progressing" at last reports.

On the British front Wednesday was spent in consolidating positions captured on the Passchendaele Ridge, here the Canadians made such an excellent advance under trying circumstances owing to the condition of the ground. A number of counter-attacks were repulsed by the Canadians, who occupy a dominating position at the Village of Passchendaele. The French report a number of minor attacks on both the Aisne and the Ardennes fronts, but the Berlin official statement indicates that another attack is intended on the former. It speaks of intense and prolonged artillery firing throughout the day. In the offensive from October 23rd to the 26th the French took 12,157 prisoners, of whom 537 were officers, and 180 uns.

Canada needs YOUR money—Buy Victory Bonds.

Mayor Church, of Toronto, in a statement says he would indict the milk producers.

The retail price of milk went up in Tawa on Thursday from 10c to 11c. a quart, and in Kingston from 9c. to 10c.

New York, Nov. 1, 1917.
The following is a report of the Amherst Island Red Cross work done since Aug. 8th:
The ladies have been making socks and underwear since last week.

VICTORY BONDS

The following letter has been received from Mr. Albert H. Abbott, Secretary of the Organization of Resources Committee of Ontario. The appeal is so important that I am requesting you, Mr. Editor, to print it in full in the Express.

Mr. G. B. Curran, Sec'y L. and A. Resources Committee.
Dear Sir:
You are doubtless aware that the Minister of Finance is arranging for a fourth War Loan, to be known as Canada's Victory Loan. We feel that every member of every Committee which has done service for the Province in connection with the production and labour campaigns of the past summer should hold himself in readiness to assist the County Victory Loan Committee in any way they may suggest. This attitude follows in logical sequence on the production campaign.

Apart from the expenditure necessary to feed, clothe, and otherwise care for and equip our army, which at the present time amounts to a million dollars a day, Canada can only sell her products, such as wheat, beef, bacon, etc., and can only receive orders for munitions and other war needs, as she is able to supply the money to purchase these. That is, Great Britain and the Governments of European allied nations can only purchase on this side of the Atlantic as the United States and Canada can only be done by securing the money in the form of a Loan from the Canadian and American people.

Further, the money raised in Canada goes to the purchase of Canadian products, the money raised in the United States for the purchase of American products. Therefore, the only way in which Canada can maintain her agricultural, industrial and commercial prosperity at the present time is to supply the money required to keep these various activities alive.

In a very real sense every Canadian who invests his money in these Victory Bonds is not only making a perfectly safe investment which will bring him good returns in the interest paid, but he is also supplying the money requisite to buy his own wheat, the product of his factory, or to pay the wages of his employees, or, in the case of the employee, his own wages.

Under these circumstances it should not be necessary to point out to farmers, manufacturers, business men of all kinds and employees in all branches of trade that it is the part of wisdom, as well as of patriotism, to place their money at the disposal of the State by purchasing Victory Bonds.

What we wish to do at the present time is to assure those who have co-operated with us so faithfully during the past year that the great patriotic duty of the next month for all those who have savings, be they little or much, is certainly the purchase of Canada's Victory Bonds.

Yours faithfully,

THE DOMINION BANK

Head Office, Toronto
Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., President W. D. Matthews, Vice-President
C. A. Bogert, General Manager

Capital Paid Up \$6,000,000 Reserve Fund \$7,000,000

Savings Department

Place your savings in the Bank.
Interest paid on deposits of \$1.00 and upwards.

NAPANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

CENTREVILLE.

(For last Week.)

Ploughing is the order of the day. The heavy rains have made it very inconvenient for the farmers who are digging their potatoes.

Mr. Marsh Berry has moved into Mr. Jas. B. Weese's dwelling on Main Street.

Thos. Shannon has been repairing a shed for John Fairbairn.

Several of our sports are preparing for a trip to the north Country to hunt deer etc., when the season opens.

Our school has been closed during the past week owing to the illness of our teacher, Miss Merkle. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Chas. Ingoldsbey, who has been seriously indisposed for the past couple of weeks, is now much better.

The supply of milk received at the factory has greatly diminished during the past month.

Several of our young men of Military age have gone to Kingston during the past few days, and underwent their medical examination.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Our hunters started on their trip deer hunting Tuesday, we hope they will be as lucky as they were last year.

Mr. Frank Milling, his mother and daughter, visited Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Vernie Oliver's.

We are sorry to lose Mrs. Malcolm Oliver out of the neighborhood. She has taken up her residence in Deseronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Dowling and Mr. and Mrs. Marsh Hudson visited at Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hudson's on Sunday.

Shipping hogs is the order of the day here. What about the joke on one of our hog buyers in this vicinity.

Mr. John Kitchen has been laid up with la grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Haggerty and sister Madeline took dinner at Mr. and Mrs. Will Herrington's on Sunday.

Miss Lea Smith visited a few days at her sister's, Mrs. C. Abbott, Empey Hill, this week.

STELLA

The following is a report of the Amherst Island Red Cross work done since Aug. 8th:

The ladies have been making socks and underwear since last week.

TURKEY DAYS

The dates for Turkey Days have been fixed for Nov. 28th and 29th. All the wholesale dealers have been notified, and the majority have signified that they will be at Napanee to buy on these dates. However, these dealers have one complaint to make. On the first day very little poultry is brought in by the farmers, as they wait to see what the prices will be. This makes a very busy time the second day, and the Fair drags over into another day. The buyers are under heavy expense and also, some of them have to leave to go to other points to buy as advertised. This year the large buyers will announce their best prices as soon as they arrive, and will buy only two days. Farmers are asked to co-operate and have two good Fair Days.

It is expected that turkeys will be high in price this year, but the highest prices will only be paid for well fattened turkeys. The buyers do not want thin turkeys at any price, and will pay a premium for fancy stuff. The same rule applies to all classes of poultry. Dealers announce that they are being flooded with thin poultry, and as a consequence, the price of all classes of poultry is rather low. If farmers would take pains to fatten everything before killing, poultry prices would advance twenty per cent.

A Montreal firm are quoting 25c. a lb. for milk fed, crate fattened chickens, while as low as 15c. is quoted on small unfattened chickens. Fattening will pay this fall as never before, and as the past harvest has been good in this county, grain is fairly plentiful and available for fattening. Oats, barley, and buckwheat, finely ground, makes an excellent fattening ration. If ground corn, low grade flour, or fine middlings are available, twenty-five per cent. may be added to the oats-buckwheat-barley mixture. Mix with sour skim-milk or buttermilk into a batter that will just pour, and feed the chickens in crates twice a day as much as they will eat up clean in twenty minutes. Remove any food left uneaten, and feed twelve hours apart. For full directions how to crate fatten, apply to the Department of Agriculture, Napanee, for a pamphlet on crate-fattening of chickens.

DESERONTO.

Mrs. Paul Deans, Jr., has returned to her home in Toronto after spending

statement says he would indict the
ilk producers.

The retail price of milk went up in
Tawa on Thursday from 10c to 11c.
quart, and in Niagara from 9c. to

New York Herald
le. Frank H. Perry.
7b FRANK H. PERRY.

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to place their money at the disposal
of the State by purchasing Victory
Bonds.

What we wish to do at the present
time is to assure those who have co-
operated with us so faithfully during
the first year that the great patriotic
duty of the next month for all those
who have savings, be they little or
much, is certainly the purchase of
Canada's Victory Bonds.

Yours faithfully,
ALBERT H. ABBOTT
Secretary.

CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN 1917

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDING
TON.

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

S. C. Denison-Napanee.
Judge J. H. Madden-Napanee.
W. J. Paul, M.P.-Tamworth.
H. B. Sherwood-Napanee.
G. F. Ruttan, K.C.-Napanee.
W. S. Herrington, K.C.-Napanee.
J. E. Robinson-Napanee.
W. H. Moutray-Stella.
H. B. Northmore, M.D.-Bath.
J. P. Vrooman, M.D.-Napanee.
James S. Haydon-Camden East.
Carleton Woods-Roblin.
A. B. Carscallen-Tamworth.
M. C. Bogart-Napanee.
W. D. Roblin-Bath, R.M.D. 1
Parker Waite-Bath, R.M.D. 2
John W. Reid-Enterprise.
Herbert L. Wagar-Enterprise, R.M.
D. 2
John S. Lane-Denbigh.
R. W. Longmore-Wilton, R.M.D. 1
Peter Weese-Bath, R.M.D. 2
Joseph Hicks-Napanee, R.M.D. 3
John L. Smith-Napanee, R.M.D. 2
R. W. Kimmerly-Flinton.
Mark Graham-Napanee.
W. W. Adams-Newburgh.
R. W. Paul-Selby.
J. E. Harrison-Tamworth, R.M.D. 1
J. L. Boyes-Napanee.
J. B. Allison-Adolphustown.
G. A. Aylesworth-Newburgh.
John F. Walsh-Napanee.
R. A. Fowler-Emerald.
H. A. Baker-Moscow.
J. E. Mabey, M.D.-Odessa.
Harvey Mills-Wilton.
Paul Stein-Denbigh.
Uriah Wilson-Napanee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. A. Grange, Chairman.
K. M. Pringle, County Organizer.
D. McClew, Secretary.
Alpine Woods.
W. J. Dollar.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

E. J. Pollard, Chairman.
F. J. Roblin.
P. M. Graham.
F. S. Boyes.
W. A. Templeton.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

G. Stanley Reid, chairman.
Herbert Daly.
O. S. Reddick.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE

Geo. W. Gibbard, chairman.
E. J. Roy.
R. H. Wagner.

When filling your boxes
for the soldiers overseas,
remember JUDSON'S
GROCERY has a full stock
of necessities.

one of our hog buyers in this vi-
cinity.

Mr. John Kitchen has been laid up
with la grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Haggerty and
sister Madeline took dinner at Mr.
and Mrs. Will Herrington's on Sun-
day.

Miss Lea Smith visited a few days
at her sister's, Mrs. C. Abbott,
Empey Hill, this week.

STELLA

The following is a report of the
Amherst Island Red Cross work done
since Aug. 8th:

The ladies have been making socks
and anti-vermin suits, handkerchiefs,
mouth wipes, etc., but have now start-
ed on pyjamas, day shirts, hospital
shirts and socks.

Each school section was to be can-
vassed to get volunteers to pay so
much a month while the war lasts
for the work. Some of the ladies
have not been able to get their sec-
tion done yet. There has been paid
in the following:

Mrs. D. Caughey, \$9.50; Mrs. H.
Willard, \$4.00; Mrs. H. Flemming,
\$6.10; Mrs. W. Hamilton, \$3.75;
Mrs. Neilson and Mrs. Pringle (vil-
lage) \$41; the Little Allies, \$25 and
also nineteen pairs of socks for the
soldiers' boxes; Mrs. P. Howard and
Miss E. Fowler, \$24.20; Mrs. Neil-
son paid in later, \$8; Sept. ice cream
social, \$20.63; lunch on fair day
made \$49.21; received from T. Cock-
rane, (dance), \$6; J. Glenn, \$3; Mr.
McQuinn, \$3; Mrs. Kerr, \$5; William
Morrow, \$1; Mrs. H. Sandwith, for
Belgian Relief, \$2.50.

A good many gave money to help
furnish the good things that were
put in the thirty-six Christmas boxes
that have been packed and sent to
the boys overseas. The boxes cost
on an average, without postage, of
about \$3.25 each. There is another
shipment of socks about ready to
send off.

YARKER.

The weather has been very cold and
changeable of late, making it hard
for the farmers to get their potatoes
dug.

The village has had some new re-
sidents of late, they being Richard
Wilson, Mr. Vanalstine, Mr. Topps
and Mr. Topatz.

George Woodhouse has returned from
Kingston.

D. A. Stewart has secured a posi-
tion in Oshawa, and has left to ful-
fill his duties.

Mrs. William Woodhouse is on the
sick list.

W. and Mrs. M. Dunn and son,
Bruce, of Kingston, spent Sunday in
the village.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Boulton and fam-
ily spent Saturday evening in Napa-
nee.

S. D. Babcock and family spent
Sunday last in Deseronto.

Mrs. C. Irish and daughter, Mrs. A.
Shangraw, have gone to U.S.A. for
a visit.

Frederick Cummings, of Gananoque,
is calling on friends in the village.

Work is under way at the station
for removing the water tank from
Camden East to Yarker.

William Smith, of Kingston, spent
Sunday at his home here.

Mrs. George Deare is improving
after her illness.

James Warner shipped a carload of
cattle to Toronto.

Mrs. William Dunn and Bessie, are
at Strathcona, the former's father
being ill.

Mrs. William Greer has returned to
her home at Bent River after visit-
ing her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M.
Foster.

Mrs. C. Edgar spent a day in Cam-
den East with her brother, who is ill
of pleurisy.

Miss Weese, of Newburgh, spent a
week-end with Miss Helen Bell.

fine middlings are available, twenty-
five per cent. may be added to the
oats-buckwheat-barley mixture. Mix
with sour skim-milk or buttermilk in-
to a batter that will just pour, and
feed the chickens in crates twice a
day as much as they will eat up clean
in twenty minutes. Remove any food
left uneaten, and feed twelve hours a-
part. For full directions how to
crate fatten, apply to the Depart-
ment of Agriculture, Napanee, for a
phamplet on crate-fattening of chick-
ens.

DESERONTO.

Mrs. Paul Deane, Jr., has returned
to her home in Toronto after spend-
ing two weeks at Mrs. Henry
Howard's, Centre St.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sagar were
in Belleville on Wednesday attending
the Greatrix-Snyder wedding.

Mrs. J. E. Watson has returned
home after spending two weeks at
the death-bed of her sister, Mrs.
Coulter, Brighton.

Sunday was a hoodooed day for
flying. No less than ten crashes oc-
curred during the day, some at Mo-
hawk and some at Rathbun. In the
afternoon one of these crashes re-
sulted in the death of Cadet Roe-
back, of Chicago. The Cadet had
started from the 'drome and some-
how got into a spinning nose dive
which resulted in his death.

See that Victory Bonds are in every
home. Have YOU bought YOURS?

TAMWORTH

The Upper Canada Bible Society,
has for the last few years been run
under the auspices of the three
Churches of Tamworth. Each Church
takes their turn. 1915 the Methodist
Church had it; 1916 the Presbyterian
Church had it, and on Oct. 28th,
1917, the English Church had it.
This year we had a fine bright moon-
light night at 7.30 o'clock p.m. the
service opened. The Church was soon
filled to its full capacity, and the
President, Mr. H. E. Thorton, gave
the report of last years' contribu-
tion, which was \$88.17.

After the Collectors and Wardens
took up the contributions, which
amounted to \$103.95, the Rev. Little
gave an address showing how the
Germans had fallen in error and sin
by discarding the Bible, and he
showed how they had fallen away in-
to sin, etc., by doing so. The Rev.
Rork was the next speaker, he gave
a very deep address, showing what
the Bible had done for the different
nations in time past, etc. The Rev.
Harrington gave a very enthusiastic
discourse upon the Bible and its
benefits upon the people of the na-
tions.

The Young People of Tamworth,
held a Hallow 'een Party in the
Town Hall and enjoyed themselves.

The farmers of this district are very
much behind getting out their potato
crop owing to the wet weather.
Some of them will likely blow their
fingers before they get the crop all
in, unless we get a week of open
weather.

We have had a great many sudden
deaths this fall in this district.

Mr. James York has purchased the
estate in our village, of the Late
Mrs. Walsh.

Our new knitting factory is about
completed and will be ready to start
work by Nov. 15th. This will be a
great benefit to our growing town.

Soldiers GIVE their lives—others
LEND their money. Buy Victory
Bonds.

Rainy weather and muddy roads re-
quire much car washing. Be prepared
by supplying yourself with a good
wool sponge, chamois and polish. You
get the very best at WALLACE'S, the
Leading Drug Store.

Hotel.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

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Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

1100 Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

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Barrister and Solicitor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

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Napanee

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Physician Surgeon, etc.

State House Surgeon of the Kingston General
Hospital

Office — North side of Dundas Street, between
Warner and Robert Streets, Napanee. 517

D. R. BENSON

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,

has opened an office second door south of
Express Printing Office, where he may be
consulted on all diseases of Domestic
Animals. All latest veterinary sciences
Residence: West Street, near
Madden's grocery.

Kingston Business College

(Limited)

Kingston, Canada.

Canada's Highest Grade Business
School offers superior courses in
Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil Service
and all commercial subjects.

Our graduates secure best positions. Particulars free.

H. E. METCALF, Principal.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED!

at once for

NAPANEE

and District for

CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.

Spring 1917 planting list is now
ready.

Excellent list of hardy CANADIAN
GREEN FRUIT and Ornamental Stock,
including McINTOSH RED APPLE.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

**Important Events Which Have
Occurred During the Week.**

**The Busy World's Happenings Care-
fully Compiled and Put Into
Handy and Attractive Shape for
the Readers of Our Paper — A
Solid Hour's Enjoyment.**

WEDNESDAY.

Kingston Street Railway Company
has started to try the employment of
girls as conductors.

An official was despatched to in-
vestigate the reports from Leamington
that fish are being wasted.

A man and a woman were arrested
on the charge of trafficking in drugs
between Toronto and Montreal.

The British merchant cruiser
Orama was sunk by a torpedo and a
British destroyer was sent down in a
collision.

Senator G. D. Robertson and Mr.
A. K. Maclean of Halifax were sworn
in as members of the Union Govern-
ment without portfolio.

John Herbert Cornish, of Toronto,
was arrested in connection with the
alleged sale of drugs to young men
liable for military service.

Dr. Michael Clark was nominated
in Red Deer as a supporter of the
Union Government by his former
Conservative opponent, J. F. Day.

The Dominion Railway Board
made an order awarding the city
\$360,000 in connection with the erec-
tion of the high level bridge over the
Don.

Negotiations have been completed
for the establishing of an aviation
camp for the Royal Flying Corps at
Beamsville, with accommodation for
48 airplanes and 1,000 men.

It is understood that the Cabinet
has decided to concur in the food
controller's recommendation to lift
the ban on the manufacture and sale
of oleomargarine in Canada.

The successful operation of the
Military Service Act is assured, in
the opinion of Mr. E. L. Newcombe,
Deputy Minister of Justice and Chair-
man of the Military Service Council.

Vacant Senatorships for the West-
ern Provinces have been filled by the
appointment of Dr. F. L. Schaffner
for Manitoba, W. B. Willoughby for
Saskatchewan, and Colonel J. D.
Taylor and G. H. Barnard for British
Columbia.

THURSDAY.

F. F. Nickle is to run as a Union
candidate in Kingston.

A Norwegian steamer with corn for
Belgian relief was stranded.

More arrests of Sinn Feiners in
the United States are expected.

Ontario is expected to contribute
two millions to the British Red
Cross.

The memory of the patriot Kos-
cinko was honoured by the Poles at
Moscow.

The movement of Canadian wheat
to the north-western American mills
has begun.

Dr. Michaelis, the German Chan-
cellor, handed his resignation to the
Kaiser, who refused to accept it.

Mr. Horace L. Brittain, Ph.D., was
appointed Superintendent of the To-
ronto General Hospital for a year.

The Canadian Railway Associa-
tion for National Defence has been
formed for closer co-operation dur-
ing the war.

The Canadian Bankers' Associa-
tion, in conference with the Minister
of Finance, arranged to actively fur-
ther the forthcoming war loan.

Restriction of package sales of
foods is with the object of lowering



The election writs, it is said, are
to be issued next week.

A British ship had a constant bat-
tle with a fire all the way across the
Atlantic.

Stringent regulations regarding
coal have been issued by the fuel
controller.

Mrs. Katherine Sexton, who passed
her 99th birthday last August, died
at Windsor.

Two more men were arrested in
France in connection with German
propaganda there.

The Japanese are said to be eager-
ly seeking the arms monopoly con-
tract from China.

Flight Cadet Thomas X. Murphy,
son of a British colonel, was killed
by a fall with his machine near To-
ronto.

The Chamber of Deputies by an
almost unanimous vote, declared that
a state of war existed between Ger-
many and Brazil. The vote was 149
to 1.

Colonel Claude G. Bryan of the
Canadian Red Cross has gone to
Switzerland to supervise additional
endeavors for the welfare of interned
Canadians.

The food controller is working on
the problem of regulating the
spread between the price paid farm-
ers for hogs and the price paid by
consumers for bacon.

The shell-loading plant of the Cana-
dian Explosives Company at Ile
Perrot, near Vaudreuil, Que., was
destroyed by fire and explosions, the
loss reaching possibly \$200,000.

MONDAY.

Orlando has been entrusted with
the formation of an Italian Ministry.
Hon. W. A. Charlton announced
that he had no intention of retiring
in Norfolk.

Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press cor-
respondent at the front for nearly a
year, arrived home.

Germans sank the German guboot
Ebere, anticipating its seizure by the
Brazilian Government.

Exemption Tribunals may be es-
tablished in the United States to deal
with Canadians resident there.

The corner-stone of a new Ruth-
enian church, to cost \$30,000, was
laid in Hamilton by Bishop Budka.

Cereal dealers had an interview
with the food controller respecting
the recent order affecting their busi-
ness.

Mahlon K. Cowan, K.C., a leader
at the Ontario Bar and an authority
on railway law, died after a long ill-
ness.

Premier Kerensky declared that
Government never discussed the
possibility of the surrender of Pet-
rograd.

The Milk Committee has formulat-
ed its plan for reorganizing the
milk industry and consolidating dis-
tribution.

Twenty-five men were hurt in a

ITALY WILL BE AID

**Great Britain and France Pre-
pare to Send Troops.**

**General Cadorna's Forces Were Or-
taken by Terrible Disaster Wh-
Defeated by the Germans Wh-
Drove Them From Austrian T-
rinity and Captured 100,000 M-
With Equipment.**

LONDON, Oct. 30.—In order
aid the Italians, Great Britain and
France are preparing to lend im-
mediate aid, and already troops are
being hastened across the western It-
lian frontier and by way of Turin a
Milan to the battle-front in the ea-

Evidently the weakness among t-
Italians has been entirely overcom-
as General Cadorna says that
movements ordered by the gene-
staff now are being carried out in
regular order and that the Italians
fulfilling their duty "by keeping
check the enemy's advance into t-
plains."

A despatch to the Exchange Te-
graph from Rome says it is report-
from Berne that the Austro-Sw-
frontier again has been closed, a-
that the Germans are hurrying re-
forcements to the Italian war fron-

Meantime, according to Berl-
from the head of the Gulf of Trie
northward along the Isonzo front
beyond Tolmino and thence we-
ward through the Carnic Alps reg-
to the Ploeken Pass, forming t-
eastern and north-eastern boundar-
of the Austro-Italian war front,
Germans and Austro-Hungar-
troops are operating fast and stro-
ly against the Italians.

According to the latest Berlin c-
cial communication, 100,000 Itali-
have been made prisoners and in-
cess of 700 guns have fallen in
Austro-German hands. The sec-
and third Italian armies are declar-
to be in retreat. Rome admits
falling back of the second army,
saying that cowardice was exhibi-
by units of the army in the face
the foe, the Italians surrendering
retreating without giving battle, p-
mitting the breaking of the l-
wing, and thereby offering easy-
cess to the town of Cividale. Pr-
to falling back, however, the I-
ians destroyed all their depots,
stores and Cividale was on fire w-
the Austro-Germans entered it.

"The failure to resist on the p-
of some units forming our sec-
army, which in cowardice reti-
without fighting or surrendered
the enemy, allowed the Austro-G-
man forces to break into our
wing on the Julian front. The val-
efforts of other troops did not ena-
them to prevent the enemy from
vancing into the sacred soil of
fatherland. We are now withdraw
our line according to the plan
pared. All stores and depots in
evacuated places were destroyed.

"The record of many memora-
battles fought with success by
brave soldiers during two and o-
half years of war is sufficient to
sure the commander-in-chief that
army to which the honor and sal-
of the country are confided will ki-
how to fulfil its duty."

Ward Price, in a despatch fr-
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he adds, Germany has made
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CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.
Spring 1917 planting list is now ready.
Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN
GREEN Fruit and Ornamental Stock,
including MOUTOSH RED APPLE,
ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY,
and many other leaders.
New Illustrated Catalogue, sent on application.
Start now at best selling time.
Liberal proposition.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, \$5 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

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Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.



Better Look Now

If you have decided to take a summer cottage, now is the time to look over this Classified Ad. for cottages to rent.

You will get a more satisfactory selection, now, than you will later on.

Or if you wish to take boarders or have places to rent, now is the time to place your Classified Ad.

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WE ARE SELLING.
Silos, Karn pianos, Oliver plows, Lily Cream separators, and other Agricultural Implements. We have the Kingston Milling Co's. White Rose flour, which is undoubtedly one of the best flours made. Call and see us.
SPENCER & ROSE,
39-b West Side Market.

TILE.
Full stock of drain tile from 2 1/2 to 8 inch., also chimney brick—Napanee Brick Yard.

Mr. Horace L. Brittain, Ph.D., was appointed Superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital for a year.

The Canadian Railway Association for National Defence has been formed for closer co-operation during the war.

The Canadian Bankers' Association, in conference with the Minister of Finance, arranged to actively further the forthcoming war loan.

Restriction of package sales of foods is with the object of lowering the cost of these substitutes for wheat, says Food Controller Hanna.

The Food Controller has as a war measure raised the ban on oleomargarine, which may after the 14th of November be manufactured and sold in and imported free of duty into Canada.

The Union Government has decided to destroy and abolish all department patronage lists, and to delegate all purchasing to the War Purchasing Commission, which is to be changed and enlarged.

Among Union Government candidates nominated by joint conventions yesterday were Hon. Frank Cochrane, in Timiskaming, F. S. Scott, S. Waterloo, and Dr. Shurtleff in Stanstead, Que. F. F. Pardee was nominated for West Lambton at a rousing Liberal convention as a supporter of the Union Government. A fusion convention is called in North Waterloo, and one will likely be held in Essex.

FRIDAY.
The World Sunday School Convention opened in New York.

Mr. Hoover made an interesting review of the world food situation.

Lord Northcliffe stated in Kansas City that the war was only begun.

Medicated wines have nearly disappeared from the Province of Ontario.

Sir John Jellicoe said in Sheffield that the spirit of the German navy is on the decline.

The Win-the-war (Ontario) Committee decided upon a declaration of policy and a list of war necessities.

London has decided to insure men drafted under the Military Service Act who have dependents.

The British Admiralty requires a hundred more young Canadians for the Royal Naval Air Service.

F. H. Keefer, K.C., of Thorold, has been appointed legal adviser to the Food Controller, without salary.

The United States will charter a number of steamers to Italy to relieve the latter's shortage of shipping.

Dr. J. W. Robertson, chief adviser to the food controller, predicts the prohibition of consumption of beef by the spring.

The two political organizations in Saskatchewan have disbanded for the period of the war, and in their place has been formed the National Government Association.

Concentration in delivery of milk is most likely to be suggested in the resolution to be forwarded to Food Controller Hanna as a result of the Milk Committee's investigations.

The Industrial and Scientific Research Committee has formed two strong representative associate committees, one on mining and metallurgy, and the other on chemistry.

R. Tasker Steele, one of the most prominent citizens of Hamilton, founder of the playgrounds movement there, and a patron of athletic sports, died in his sixty-seventh year.

Lieut. H. H. Chapman, who was severely wounded at Vimy Ridge on April 9 last, has been appointed inspector in charge of all officers of the Soldiers' Aid Commission in Military District No. 1 (London).

SATURDAY.
The Sinn Feiners are again in conference.

Mahlon K. Cowan, K.C., a leader at the Ontario Bar and an authority on railway law, died after a long illness.

Premier Kerensky declared that Government never discussed the possibility of the surrender of Petrograd.

The Milk Committee has formulated its plan for reorganizing the milk industry and consolidating distribution.

Twenty-five men were hurt in a collision between cars on the Montreal Tramways Company's line near Montreal West.

The coal barge Oloha foundered in a storm off Nine Mile Point, west of Kingston, yesterday morning, Captain Daniel McVicar, seventy years of age, being drowned.

Mr. D. A. Carey, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Under-Secretaryship of Labor, was nominated by the Independent Labor party for South Toronto.

TUESDAY.
Sir Douglas Haig praised the troops taking part in the recent triumph.

Tentons celebrated the victory over the Italians by a school holiday in Germany.

The first German prisoner taken by American troops in France died in a hospital.

The report of the analyst on medicated wines shows large percentages of proof spirits.

The Russian War Office announced that the Germans had evacuated the Werder peninsula.

Mr. Stewart Lyon arrived home from the front, where he acted as correspondent of the Canadian Press.

Squadron Commander Ray Collishaw, Nainm, B.C., who has a record of 47 planes, is in Toronto on leave.

Montreal printers have received increases of wages of \$3 and \$4.50 a week, respectively, in the evening and morning English newspaper offices.

Newsprint manufacturers were warned by Commissioner Pringle that they must live up to their contracts to supply paper to Canadian publishers.

Rigid economy in every scrap of metal is urged by F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, after a visit to Washington in regard to iron and steel supplies.

Ten million dollars is fixed as the maximum price for the Government to pay for the Canadian Northern Railway, by an order-in-Council drafted and awaiting the Cabinet's ratification.

A long furlough this winter, with leave to come to Canada, is to be given, if practicable without unduly interfering with the efficiency at the front, to the survivors of the 1st Division of Canadians.

In order to encourage the increased production of food animals, efforts are being made to secure for the farmers, by improved distribution, a steady supply of bran, shorts, and mill feeds at prices as low as feasible. A special committee, appointed at the meeting of livestock men in Ottawa last week, has been in conference in the food controller's office with representatives of the millers. The latter have expressed their readiness to co-operate.

Ask about "Nectone" the new plant insect destroyer at WALLACE'S. Guaranteed to keep your plants free from worms and insects. 25c. the bottle at WALLACE'S Drug Store—agents for Napanee.

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

any to which the power and seal of the country are confided will know how to fulfil its duty.

Ward Price, in a despatch from the Italian front, says that the Germans' supreme purpose probably to deal the Italian army such a terrible blow that it could be put out action for the rest of the war, and arouse a decided demand for peace throughout the country. If this is he adds, Germany has made a more great error in national psychology, for though the Italian army may be forced to bend, it will break, and the effect of the slaughter will be to buoy up all hearts with the hope that when the enemy's desperate effort is exhausted, Italians with the elasticity which the essence of their temperament will be able to retaliate in full.

Reports from the front show the enemy is combining cunning with power, as his masses are advancing with huge banners bearing the word "Peace." This is an evident appeal to the Italian soldiers, although is accompanied by the roar of artillery and by bayonets beneath banners.

Large numbers of sailors fighting with the Germans. A crew of travelers arriving in Switzerland said that they saw numerous troops filled with sailors and soldiers p through Innsbrucken on the way Labaich, on the Austro-Italian front. The procession of trains continued nearly a week.

Orlando to Form Cabinet.
ROME, Oct. 30.—Reports that Professor Vittorio Orlando, Minister of the Interior, in the retiring Bos Cabinet, has been requested to form a new Ministry are confirmed by Messaggero. This newspaper says Professor Orlando will make only few changes at present in the general composition of the Ministry, a was constituted under Premier Orlando.

King Victor Emmanuel conferred Sunday morning with Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister, and Professor Orlando concerning a solution of the Ministerial crisis.

Anarchy in Cossack Districts.
PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.—General Kaledines, hetman of the Don Cossacks, has telegraphed to the Ministry that it is impossible to combat the increasing anarchy in mining districts owing to disorganization of the militia. He states that self-constituted organizations usurping authority, and asks funds with which to reorganize militia.

Turks Retreat Before British.
LONDON, Oct. 30.—"On Tuesday Turkish columns, moving on the banks of the Tigris from Terkit, proached our positions at San (on the Tigris above Bagdad)." an official report from the Mesopotamian front. "The Turks retreated up the river during the night without fighting, on the advance of British."

Spanish Cabinet Resigns.
MADRID, Oct. 30.—The Spanish Cabinet has resigned.

Political conditions in Spain have been greatly disturbed in the year, and there have been widespread strikes and rioting, accompanied by movements which appear to be of a revolutionary character.

Several changes in the Ministry have occurred. No recent despatch have been received which explain the present Ministerial crisis.

retiring Ministry was formed Eduardo Dato last June.

ALLY WILL BE AIDED

eat Britain and France Pre-
pare to Send Troops.

General Cadorna's forces Were Over-
taken by Terrible Disaster When
Defeated by the Germans Who
Drove Them From Austrian Terri-
tory and Captured 100,000 Men
With Equipment.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—In order to
the Italians, Great Britain and
France are preparing to lend imme-
diate aid, and already troops are be-
hastened across the western Ital-
frontier and by way of Turin and
an to the battle-front in the east.
Evidently the weakness among the
Italians has been entirely overcome,
General Cadorna says that all re-
inforcements ordered by the general
are now being carried out in re-
ar order and that the Italians are
filling their duty "by keeping in
check the enemy's advance into the
line."

A despatch to the Exchange Tele-
graph from Rome says it is reported
from Bern that the Austro-Swiss
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that the Germans are hurrying rein-
forcements to the Italian war front.
Meantime, according to Berlin,
from the head of the Gulf of Trieste
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According to the latest Berlin offi-
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and third Italian armies are declared
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the foe, the Italians surrendering or
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mitting the breaking of the left
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"The failure to resist on the part
of some units forming our second
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herland. We are now withdrawing
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pared. All stores and depots in the
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"The record of many memorable
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throughout the country. If this is so,
adds, Germany has made one
of the greatest errors in national psycho-
logy, for though the Italian army
may be forced to bend, it will not

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Oct. 30.—The Board
of Trade official market quotations
for yesterday:

Manitoba Wheat (in Store, Fort William,
Including 2½% Tax.)

No. 1 northern, \$2.23½.
No. 2 northern, \$2.20½.
No. 3 northern, \$2.17½.
No. 4 wheat, \$2.09½.

Manitoba Oats (in Store, Fort William.)

No. 2 C.W., 67½¢.
No. 3 C.W., 64½¢.
Extra No. 1 feed, 64½¢.
No. 1 feed, 63½¢.

American Corn (Track, Toronto).

No. 3 yellow—Nominal.
Ontario Oats (According to Freight Outside.)

No. 2 white, 65¢ to 66¢, nominal.

No. 3 white, 64¢ to 65¢, nominal.

Ontario Wheat (Basis in Store, Montreal.)

No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.22.

Peas (According to Freight Outside).

No. 2—\$3.40 to \$3.50.

Barley (According to Freight Outside).

Malt—\$1.20 to \$1.21.

Rye (According to Freight Outside.)

No. 2—\$1.75.

Manitoba Flour (Toronto).

First patents, in jute bags, \$11.50.

Second patents, in jute bags, \$11.

Strong bakers', in jute bags, \$10.60.

Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment.)

Winter, according to sample, \$9.80

Montreal, \$9.60 Toronto, \$9.55 bulk, sea-
board.

Milled (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal
Freights, Bags Included).

Brn., per ton, \$35.

Shorts, per ton, \$42.

Middlings, per ton, \$45 to \$46.

Good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25.

Hay (Track, Toronto).

No. 1, per ton, \$13.50 to \$14.50; mixed,
\$11 to \$13.

Straw (Track, Toronto).

Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$7.50.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Oct. 29.—There was little
or no change in the cash wheat depart-
ment today. The Wheat Export Com-
pany were buying all offerings. A few
millers were in market, but were get-
ting their supplies mainly from country
points.

The demand for cash oats was decid-
edly dull. Spreads were unchanged to
½¢ lower.

Cash barley was unchanged in price,
with a fair demand only.

Cash flax was quiet, with an odd car
changing hands from time to time.

Cash prices: Wheat—No. 1 northern,
\$2.21; No. 2 do., \$2.18; No. 3 do., \$2.15;
No. 4, \$2.07; No. 6, \$1.94.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 67½¢; No. 3 C.W.,
64½¢; No. 1 extra feed, 64½¢; No. 1 feed,
62½¢.

Barley—No. 3, \$1.21; No. 4, \$1.16; re-
jected and feed, \$1.10.

Flax—No. 2 C.W., \$5.01; No. 3 C.W.,
\$2.90.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co. report the follow-
ing prices on the Chicago Board of
Trade:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Corn— | | | | | |
| May | 115½ | 115½ | 112½ | 113½ | 112½ |
| Dec. | 115½ | 119 | 117½ | 118½ | 118½ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| May | 60 | 60 | 59½ | 60 | 59½ |
| Dec. | 58½ | 58½ | 57½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| Jan. | 41.05 | 41.20 | 40.80 | 41.00 | 40.85 |
| Jan. | 22.37 | 22.40 | 22.25 | 22.40 | 22.30 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| Jan. | 22.25 | 22.25 | 22.05 | 22.17 | 22.10 |

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.—Closing—Beef, ex-
tra India mess, 31s; pork, prime mess,
western, 29s; hams, short cut, 14 to 16
lbs., 13s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to
30 lbs., 12s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.,
12s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40
lbs., 15s; short clear backs, 16 to 20
lbs., 15s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.,
12s; lard, prime western, in tins, 12s;
American, refined, in pails, 13s; tallow,
Australian in London, 7s; turpentine,
spirits, 8s 6d; resin, common, 3s; pe-
troleum, refined, 5s 4d; linseed oil, 32s;
cottonseed oil, Hull refined, spot, 6s 6d;
war kerosene, No. 2, 1s 2½d.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 30.—Considering
the fairly heavy receipts, the quality
of the offerings in general, and the
condition of the market, which un-
doubtedly has more or less influence,
trading at the Union Stock Yards ex-
change yesterday must be regarded

This Advertisement

may induce you to try the first packet of

"SALADA"

but we rely absolutely on the inimitable flavour
and quality to make you a permanent customer.
We will even offer to give this first trial free if
you will drop us a postal to Toronto. B113

BRITISH SCORE AGAIN

Another Advance Made on Bel-
gian Territory.

Entire Mercken Peninsula, near Dix-
mude, is Now Held by the Allies,
and King Albert's Troops Assis-
ted in the Latest Victory Which
Was a Very Spectacular One.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The entire
Mercken peninsula near Dixmude has
been captured by the Entente forces,
according to the British official com-
munication issued Sunday evening,
and is now in possession of the Bel-
gians, who attacked in conjunction
with the French. The British have
improved their positions near the
Ypres-Roulers railway.

The French attack met with full
success on both sides of the road be-
tween Ypres and Dixmude. All the
German positions were captured on a
2½-mile front despite desperate
enemy resistance. Four villages on
the outskirts of Houtholst forest
were occupied, as well as a great
number of strongly fortified farms.
Two hundred prisoners were taken.

Another advance was made on the
Aisne front also, which ended in the
capture of Froimont farm.

Major Morant, military correspon-
dent of the Berlin Deutsches Tages
Zeitung, in an article in that news-
paper, expresses the belief that the
Germans will soon be compelled to
evacuate the narrow Dixmude salient
between Dixmude and the Passchen-
daele ridges. The Allies have so bit-
ten into the German front anchored
at Dixmude and Warrenton that it is
no longer tenable, he says.

The story of the highly-important
victory won by the French and Bel-
gian armies over the marsh lands of
Flanders Saturday is the record of a
spectacular military operation, which
before its completion would have
been branded as impossible by the
average expert. It is a story of men
who battled their way forward over
morasses and through water into
which they sank literally to their
necks at times, and, with rifle and
cold steel, conquered the enemy in a
large and vital strip of territory,
which includes within its borders
such places as Kippe, Merckem,
Aschhoep, Verbrandesmis, and
Kostermolen.

The striking feature of the per-
formance lies in the part played by
the Belgians in Saturday's drive.
When the pollus reached the neigh-
borhood of Luyghen in the afternoon
and began their assault on this place
the Belgians, who were watching
from their lines across the floods,
joined in. Numbers of them, piling

VICTORY ON THE AISNE.

Significance of the Recent Successes
of French Troops.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The signifi-
cance of last week's great French
victory is that the Germans are no
longer under cover, and have very
few more caves in which to hide.

Laon has been the objective of the
French ever since the enforced re-
tirement of the Germans from the
Somme and the Noyon salient last
year. They swarmed up the hills
north of the Aisne last April from a
point east of Soissons to the neigh-
borhood of Fort Brimont, north of
Rheims. They gained the crest of the
ridge along the Chemin-des-Dames
from Craonne nearly to Froimont,
and pushed north from Berry-au-Bac
to Juvin-court. They forced the Ger-
mans out of a position they had
maintained south of the river below
Vailly from the time of the first Bat-
tle of the Aisne in September, 1916.

Then they took Fort Conde, the
most south-western defence of Laon,
but were held up by Fort Malmaison,
just north of the Chemin-des-Dames.
More than a score of counter-attacks
on the French have followed this
brilliant dash since last April: on the
Casemates and Californie plateaux,
north of Craonne; at the narrow
neck of the crest, near Hurlbise;
between Courtecon and the Epine de
Chevregny, and at the Moulin de
Laffaux, where some of the most
sanguinary combats took place. But
the French gallantly held all their
gains, and by the capture of Malmai-
son and the villages of Allemant,
Pinon, and Vandesson are in a posi-
tion to continue their advance.

They are now looking down upon
Laon which lies about six miles to
the north beyond the Ailette River.

FURLOUGH IS PROPOSED.

Survivors of First Contingent May
Be Given Rest.

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—All Cana-
dians who went overseas with the
original 1st Division and who are
still in France, are to be brought
back to Canada on furlough, if a pro-
posal now under consideration by the
Government is found practicable by
the military authorities. The idea
of the Government is that if adequate
reinforcements can be provided and
the change that might be necessitat-
ed in the ranks and among the offi-
cers of the battalions would not in-
terfere with the military require-
ments and efficiency of the 1st Divi-
sion as now constituted, the 1st
thousand or more men who have sur-
vived the hardships and fighting
from the first terrible conflict at
Langemarck down through the san-
guinary battles of Givinchy, Festu-
bert, and Sanctuary Wood to the
Somme, Vimy Ridge, and Lens

years of war is sufficient to establish the commander-in-chief that the day to which the honor and safety of the country are confided will know how to fulfil its duty."

Ward Price, in a despatch from the Italian front, says that the Germans' supreme purpose probably is to deal the Italian army such a terrible blow that it will be put out of action for the rest of the war, and to use a decided demand for peace throughout the country. If this is so, adds, Germany has made one of the greatest errors in national psychology. For though the Italian army will be forced to bend, it will not break, and the effect of the onslaught will be to buoy up all hearts with the hope that when the enemy's desperate effort is exhausted, the Italians with the elasticity which is the essence of their temperament will be able to retaliate in full.

Reports from the front show that the enemy is combining cunning with power, as his masses are advancing in huge banners bearing the word "peace." This is an evident appeal to the Italian soldiers, although it is accompanied by the roar of artillery and by bayonets beneath the pines.

Large numbers of sailors are deserting with the Germans. A crowd of travelers arriving in Switzerland said that they saw numerous trains deserting with sailors and soldiers passing through Innsbruck on the way to the Italian front. On the Austro-Italian front, the procession of trains continued daily a week.

Orlando to Form Cabinet.

ROME, Oct. 30.—Reports that Professor Vittorio Orlando, Minister of the Interior, in the retiring Boselli cabinet, has been requested to form new Ministry are confirmed by the *Assaggero*. This newspaper says Professor Orlando will make only a few changes at present in the general composition of the Ministry, as it is constituted under Premier Boselli. King Victor Emmanuel conferred today morning with Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister, and Professor Orlando concerning a solution of the Ministerial crisis.

Anarchy in Cossack Districts.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.—General Ledenine, hetman of the Don Cossacks, has telegraphed to the War Ministry that it is impossible to combat the increasing anarchy in the Cossack districts owing to disorganization of the militia. He states that self-constituted organizations are usurping authority, and asks for orders with which to reorganize the militia.

Turks Retreat Before British.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—"On Tuesday Turkish columns, moving on both banks of the Tigris from Terkit, approached our positions at Samarra (in the Tigris above Bagdad)," says an official report from the Mesopotamian front. "The Turks retreated down the river during the night without fighting, on the advance of the British."

Spanish Cabinet Resigns.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—The Spanish cabinet has resigned.

Political conditions in Spain have been greatly disturbed in the last year, and there have been widespread strikes and rioting, accompanied at times by movements which appeared to be of a revolutionary character. Several changes in the Ministry have occurred. No recent despatches have been received which explain the present Ministerial crisis. The new Ministry was formed by Eduardo Dato last June.

years of war is sufficient to establish the commander-in-chief that the day to which the honor and safety of the country are confided will know how to fulfil its duty."

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 30.—Considering the fairly heavy receipts, the quality of the offerings in general, and the condition of the market, which undoubtedly has more or less influence, trading at the Union Stock Yards exchange yesterday must be regarded as fairly satisfactory. There was a good steady inquiry for good butcher cattle, for breeder stockers and feeders, and for canners and butcher cows.

Receipts, 250 cars, with 5,086 cattle, 171 calves, 1,402 hogs, and 3,538 sheep and lambs.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 29.—Cattle—Receipts 5300. Good, firm. Others, slow. Prime steers, \$14 to \$15.50; shipping steers, \$11.50 to \$13.50; butchers, \$9.50 to \$11.50; yearlings, \$12.50 to \$13.75; heifers, \$6.75 to \$10.50; cows, \$4.75 to \$9.35; bulls, \$6 to \$9.25; fresh cows and springers, \$6.50 to \$9.25; strong, \$50 to \$135.

Veals—Receipts 1300. Slow. \$7 to \$14.50. Hogs—Receipts 12,400. Active. Heavy, \$16.75 to \$17; mixed, \$16.50 to \$16.75; Yorkers, \$16.40 to \$16.50; light Yorkers, \$14.75 to \$15; pigs, \$14.50 to \$14.75; roughs, \$15 to \$15.25; stags, \$13 to \$14.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 7000; lambs, low; others firm. Lambs, \$12 to \$16.50; yearlings, \$11 to \$14; wethers, \$11.75 to \$12; ewes, \$6 to \$11.25; mixed sheep, \$11.25 to \$11.50.

Liberty Loan Passes \$5,000,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The second Liberty Loan apparently has passed the \$5,000,000,000 mark. A last-day drive of titanic proportions throughout the nation rounded up more than \$1,000,000,000 and was bound to have carried the total several hundred million dollars beyond the maximum sum treasury officials had hoped for. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced late Saturday night that the loan was an overwhelming success.

Report Says Michaelis Resigns.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A Reuters despatch from Amsterdam says that the Berlin evening papers report that Imperial Chancellor Michaelis has resigned.

Heavy Teuton attacks on the Trentino front were stopped by the Italians.

The French Cabinet, with the exception of Alexandre Ribot, will stay in office.

The Government is investigating the needless slaughter of moose in the North.

The Duke of Devonshire spent a busy day in Toronto, attending many public functions.

It is proposed to have men of Class One exempted from overseas service drill one night a week.

The Greater Toronto Labor party will consider a resolution opposing the inclusion of a labor representative in any cabinet other than a labor cabinet.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

which they sank literally to necks at times, and with rifle and cold steel, conquered the enemy in a large and vital strip of territory, which includes within its borders such places as Kippe, Merckem, Aschhoop, Verbrandeamis, and Kostermolten.

The striking feature of the performance lies in the part played by the Belgians in Saturday's drive. When the polls reached the neighborhood of Luyghem in the afternoon and began their assault on this place the Belgians, who were watching from their lines across the floods, joined in. Numbers of them, piling into ferries, poled their way to the eastern shore and hurled themselves on the Germans concealed in concrete defences, in the region north of Luyghem, with such good effect that they quickly mopped up this entire northern tip of the so-called Luyghem peninsula.

WARFARE IN AIR.

Allies Are Making Big Preparations for Next Year.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Major-General David Henderson, who is retiring as head of the British Air Board to undertake an important "special duty," in an interview yesterday with the Associated Press, said:

"I shall not say much to you about the plans of the British air service for the immediate future. That would be giving information that the enemy is anxious to obtain. The Germans are acutely alarmed over the preparations that the Entente Allies are making for the air war next year. They are under no illusions about it and they are bending every effort to counter it by a stupendous programme of their own, but we have had the upper hand of them in the air from the very beginning and feel sure, especially with the help of the United States, that our mastery will grow stronger notwithstanding all their efforts."

"The British Flying Corps is from seventy to a hundred times larger to-day than at the start of the war, and we have made this tremendous augmentation at the same time that we have been carrying on a war that involved heavy losses and continual replacements from the very first day."

Calder in Moose Jaw.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 30.—The Regina correspondent of The Winnipeg Telegram says:

"Following an extended conference in Regina Friday, at which prominent Liberals and Conservatives from all Saskatchewan constituencies met Hon. J. A. Calder, it was definitely settled that Mr. Calder would accept the Union nomination tendered to him unanimously by the Liberal and Conservative organizations in the Moose Jaw constituency."

German Soldiers Mutiny.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Two thousand German infantrymen at Cologne mutinied when ordered to the Flanders front last week and destroyed their rifles and equipment, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Daily Express. A general who tried to calm them was stoned. The mutineers were arrested and 26 of the ringleaders were court-martialed.

May Take Over Government.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Dublin correspondent of the Daily Express wires that it is expected in many quarters that the Irish convention now in session will take over the government of Ireland.

Government is found practicable by the military authorities. The idea of the Government is that if adequate reinforcements can be provided and the change that might be necessitated in the ranks and among the officers of the battalions would not interfere with the military requirements and efficiency of the 1st Division now constituted, the 150,000 thousand or more men who have survived the hardships and fighting from the first terrible conflict at Langemarck down through the sanguinary battles of Ypres, Festubert, and Sanctuary Wood to the Somme, Vimy Ridge, and Lens, should be brought back to Canada in a body and given a well deserved rest.

A similar proposal made in Britain in regard to the survivors of the "Glorious Contemptibles" and the army that held back the Prussians in the first battle of Ypres, has been favorably received by Lord Derby, the British Secretary of State for War, who recently gave assurance that the men would be brought back to England on leave. It is hoped here that furlough can be given to the Canadians at the same time that it is given the British.

GERMAN RAIDER TAKEN.

Commander of the Seeadler is Now a Prisoner.

A PACIFIC PORT, Oct. 30.—Count von Luckner, commander of the German raider Seeadler, was captured September 21 off the Fiji Islands by Fijian constabulary, according to word brought by a steamer arriving Monday from a trans-Pacific port.

Five German members of the Seeadler's crew were taken with their commander, officers of the arriving vessel said. The Germans were in an armed launch, and were pursued by the constables, who were aboard the steamer Amra.

This report of the capture of the Seeadler confirms a message to this effect received some time ago from Australia.

Just what became of others of the Seeadler's crew is not known. One report was that they were at sea in a commandeered vessel.

The Seeadler, wrecked on the Mohepa Islands, in the South Pacific, some months ago, sank three American vessels during her cruise in the Pacific. Previously in the Atlantic she put an end to 16 vessels of various types.

Bavarian as Chancellor.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30.—The Zeitung Am Mittag of Berlin says the German Chancellorship has been offered to the Bavarian Premier, Count von Hertling, who has asked for time to consider the matter.

The resignation of Chancellor Michaelis was reported by Berlin newspapers last week, but no confirmation of the report has reached this country. At the time Michaelis was made Chancellor it was said the place had been offered to von Hertling, and that he declined it, suggesting Michaelis.

Russia Still in War.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph quotes General Verkhovskiy, Minister of War, as rebuking "those who have talked of the disappearance of the Russian army." The War Minister declared that these persons had forgotten that the Russians hold on their front no less than 130 German divisions.

TWO BRAVE CHILDREN

FOUGHT SAVAGE COUGAR THAT
ATTACKED THEM.

His Majesty the King Has Awarded Medals to a Boy and Girl, Aged Eight and Eleven Years, for the Heroic Manner in Which They Risked Their Lives in an Uneven Struggle.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has awarded the Albert Medal to two children, Doreen Ashburnham, aged eleven years, and her companion, Anthony Farrer, aged eight years, for courage and presence of mind in saving each other's lives when attacked by a ferocious panther.

The medals have reached the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and it is understood that the Red Cross Society will arrange the details of the presentation.

The official communication from the department of the Secretary of State for Canada reads:

"I have the honor to refer to correspondence upon the subject of the case of Doreen Ashburnham and Anthony Farrer, and to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General has just been advised that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the award of the Albert Medal of the second class to each of the children, in recognition of their gallantry in saving life, and that the medals are being forwarded to-day to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, who will present them on behalf of His Majesty." The communication is signed by Thomas Mulvey, Under-Secretary of State.

Last September 23, Doreen Ashburnham and Anthony Farrer left the Ashburnham residence at the south-east corner of Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island, to catch their saddle ponies pasturing about a mile distant from the dwelling. The distance had been almost traversed when the two little folks were confronted by a full-grown cougar crouching in the path about six feet from them.

The panther immediately began to show fight, and before any attempt of escape could be made by the children it had sprung upon the little eleven-year-old girl, throwing her to the ground face downward. The brute then commenced to tear Doreen's clothes from her back. Young Anthony, although only eight years of age, called to his companion to remain perfectly still and allow him to carry out a plan. Without more ado, he, with great presence of mind, rushed to an elevated position behind a small bush and jumped full upon the panther's back. Exerting every ounce of his childish strength, he managed to overbalance the beast and allowed Doreen to regain her feet.

The infuriated animal was by this time thoroughly aroused. Equipped with no other weapon save the bridle, heroism, devotion, and self-sacrifice, the children, fearful of what might happen, faced the snarling animal, trying to fight it away by beating it with the bridle over the head. A few minutes of fierce encounter followed, when Anthony was struck by one of the great paws, with claws extended, full in the face. The child fell to the ground. In a se-

cond the enraged animal sprang upon the little chap's back, and, clawing viciously, mauled the back of his scalp with its teeth.

While apparently at the mercy of the beast, this magnificent-spirited child called to Doreen to make her escape. This could easily have been done at this stage, as it could a few minutes earlier, when Anthony had the chance to escape, but no such thought was in her mind, for there before her was a ghastly struggle going on. Terrified at what she saw, and believing that she could help Anthony, Doreen set upon the animal with fists and bridle. Little effect seemed to come after her strenuous efforts, for the animal was becoming more savage.

In one last noble impulse she steeled herself for an ordeal that would have sickened a strong man: She deliberately thrust her arm into the creature's mouth, thus saving Anthony further mauling, for already his scalp was badly lacerated. Realizing that one eye of the panther was blind, and with her arm still in the mouth of the brute, she proceeded to attack the other eye with her finger nails.

Practically sightless now, but more vicious than ever, the panther released his hold on Anthony, freed the girl's arm, and reared itself up on its hindquarters for a final struggle with Doreen. Reduced to disadvantage of ability to see properly, and denied of its prey, the defeated panther gave up the struggle, slunk away and sought refuge under a log.

Both Anthony and Doreen were in a serious condition, the former suffering from loss of blood and agony of wounds. A nearby practitioner who attended the little kiddies found it necessary to use twelve stitches on the scalp of Anthony, since it was badly torn and hanging down, while his cheek, nose, and back had been torn by the claws of the animal.

Charles March, a homesteader of the locality, hunted and killed the animal. It was disclosed on examination that the animal was in a comparatively starved condition. To its semi-blindness was attributed its lack of ability to hunt for itself, its attack on the children being regarded as the outcome of its hunger.

Readers of this extraordinary story of heroism, devotion, and self-sacrifice are reminded that the above facts are taken in detail from original signed and certified depositions of the principal actors, the statement of the doctor, and that of the man who slew the panther, and also the special observations of Sir Clive Phillips Wolley.

English Women Honored.

Two English women who have been decorated with the French Legion of Honor are Mrs. Borden-Turner and Lady Michelham. The latter manages a war hospital in the Hotel Astoria in Paris, which it is interesting to note is the hotel in which the Kaiser had ordered his déjeuner for September the 23rd, 1914. The former manager, a naturalized German named Geissler, is now doing two years "travaux forces" for swindling. The elaborate menu he had prepared the French Government is keeping as a souvenir.

Making Coal.

It has been estimated that if the forests of the earth were completely stocked and scientifically worked they would yield annually the full equivalent to one hundred and twenty times the present consumption of coal.

England's Diet Narrow

Because of Prejudices

Very Hard to Overcome

THE narrow diet of the Englishman who has little tolerance for myriads of foods upon which other nations subsist is commented upon by The Spectator (London), but both the indictment and the suggestions are applicable as well to the Canadian who has too many prejudices against the foods that nature so liberally supplies. The Spectator makes this timely study of the bill of fare:

"England's narrow range of daily food has always amazed people from other countries, especially in view of a family expenditure averaging rather higher than anywhere else, unless in Canada. Bread really is the British staff of life—an idealized white loaf, artificially blanched and innutritive, deprived of the elements for muscle toughening and making sound teeth and the bones which make old bones. The variety of cereals used for breadstuffs elsewhere is shortsightedly despised.

"Fruit at breakfast is deemed either a luxury or a fad, even where meat dishes are superabundant on the table. And the vegetables in average weekly use are relatively few and all too often badly cooked, potatoes in particular being spoiled and wasted by being peeled before boiling. An investigator in the eighteen-sixties found out that at least twenty millions' worth of food was then being wasted annually in England by unconscientious and incompetent housewifery. Cornmeal is the best flour for bread and is the most nutritious. And it is the staple of a palatable pudding, an American national dish.

"Yellow Indian meal makes that excellent porridge, polenta, or yellow meal strabout, as it is called in Ireland. Some people acquire a taste for it with thick sour milk. Most people prefer it with sweet milk and sugar, or syrup, when these are to be had, and the more people fall back upon what sweet stiff their bees will manufacture and yield up to them the better now.

"As for the binding mediums in cookery, a tablespoonful of sage will save two eggs in a pudding otherwise needing three; one duck egg will go as far as two hen eggs. Oat scones and tea cakes are best made with the flour like Scotch oatmeal. All the brown meals—wheat meal, barley meal, rye, buckwheat, even oatmeal—are excellent for puddings with or without some mixture of bread crumbs, but with some baking powder, a little finely chopped beef suet, a few stoned dates or chopped cooking figs, which are most wholesome. Syrup is the proper accompaniment to these puddings, or honey. Dates cooked with rhubarb are a valuable food."

Proved a Humbug.

St. Swithin's Day turned out in London this year with thunderstorms in the morning and afternoon, and the fall of a tenth of an inch of rain. For the comfort of those who still keep in mind the old saying one London newspaper went back to the record, as follows:

Experience is as dead against the prophecy as against the similar sayings connected with St. Vitus' Day

England Once Supreme in Music

IN the British Museum there is a scrap of vellum about the size of a postcard. In it is probably the smallest in interest is certainly the greatest all musical manuscripts, an eighty-eight notes have puzzle Sons of Jubal in many countries more than all those of Wagner—the world's longest score these notes form a fourpart on a two-part ground bass, "inly more ingenious," a great his points out, "than the canon." And microscopic examination reveals the two dates, 1226, proving the "canon," "Rotar," as it has been called have been written centuries before have been composed. More this enigmatical piece of music bines technical science with ious spontaneity in a way rare age. It was copied out by Fornsete, Cartulary at the Ab Reading, but who composed it, known, says Clement Antrobus ris, in his article on "When E Was the Most Musical Na which appeared in The Contem Review.

The condition of music period centering around 1226 therefore much more advanced has been generally supposed much higher in Great Britain there is evidence of its being where else.

Cumulative evidence support view. Oxford was the first city to have a professor of Irish folk-songs, on the who finest that exist, were probably first to acquire a European far was to the Irish monks of St that musical education through Europe is largely due; they ed St. Dunstan, to whom some attribute more than one of the called "Gregorian" chants. More important still, the first-known stance of secular harmony in world is British. For Geraldus us that "the Welsh do not their tunes in unison as other tions do, but in harmony, so there are as many different parts there are singers, while the infants of northern England sing parts, even the children falling this practice." The first known ample of ecclesiastical harmon the work of a Flemish monk known as Pseudo-Hucbald, t Fosbroke gives an account singing of the Anglo-Saxon n which can only be interpreted description not merely of parts ing, but of imitative polyphony precise period to which he ref not easy to determine, but acc to other writers who refer same style, it would probably about 1100-66.

The supreme art of the music composition, has not been wholly by one man or one But John Dunstable, born 1380, gave so new a meaning term that he has been called t ventor of composition, not by his writers only but also b eign. England in Dunstable was undoubtedly the most m country in the world.

England, too, produced the

and allowed Doreen to regain her feet.

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Proved a Humbug.

St. Swithin's Day turned out in London this year with thunderstorms in the morning and afternoon, and the fall of a tenth of an inch of rain. For the comfort of those who still keep in mind the old saying one London newspaper went back to the record, as follows:

Experience is as dead against the prophecy as against the similar sayings connected with St. Vitus' Day (June 15) or St. Medard's Day (June 8) in France. Rainfall statistics disclose the fact that out of ten summers when St. Swithin's Day was dry, rain fell on an average of 19.4 days out of the forty following, and in nine summers when the fateful day was wet rain fell on an average of nineteen days out of the forty following. So that it does not seem to matter much either way. In fact, never has a wet St. Swithin's been followed by forty days' rain, the nearest being in 1848, when thirty-one wet days succeeded.

The fact is that our ancestors away back were very clever in making rhymed weather rules and very careless in seeing how the rules worked. They remembered the rules and forgot the exceptions, and that habit has come down to this day.

Molybdenum in Quebec.

Molybdenum, which is largely used in the manufacture of guns and projectiles, was produced by the Province of Quebec last year to an amount which is claimed to be, perhaps, the largest output in the world at the present time. Used in hardening the steel employed in the rifling of big guns, it is reported to have increased their "life" twenty times. Many projectiles are also hardened with molybdenum, as well as a great deal of armor-plate, which was formerly hardened with tungsten or vanadium. It is estimated that the amount of molybdenum required to harden steel is only about one-half to one-third that of tungsten necessary to give the same result.

Women Fighting Foe.

One has heard a good deal about the Russian women warriors who have taken a share in battle. Sensational stories about them have appeared from time to time in the European press. Altogether, there is a flavor of romance about the Russian amazons which is lacking entirely in the totally unlooked-for defence recently put up by an English working woman.

A suit had been brought against her for having failed to pay the money due for the hire of her sewing machine. Asked what she had to say for herself, she replied:

"Nothing; I am unable to pay, as I was wounded a short time ago, fighting against the Austrians."

It quite disconcerted the court. Her papers were examined by the judge and found to be in order. Needless to say the charge against her was withdrawn.

Find Bones of St. George?

A fine mosaic of the early sixth century Christian Church has been discovered by British troops in Palestine, north-west of Beersheba, under works recently occupied by the Turks. It bears a Graeco-Syriac inscription referring in superlatives to a Saint George, whose bones were found beneath the mosaic.

The latter has been somewhat injured by Turkish trench digging, but is, nevertheless, a fine specimen. It is for the present stored at a depot in Cairo, where it will remain, pending a decision as to its ultimate disposal, says the Reuter agency.

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England, too, produced the first secular composer—the first who had no official connection with the church—Thomas Campion, 1567-1619, whose works became popular all over Europe.

But with the last breath of Henry Purcell there passed away unfulfilled the greatest promise England had had since Elizabethan days of a national school of composition.

The invention in Rome and Florence in 1600 of the two great forms in which music is cast. Opera and oratorio, gave an immense impetus to Italianism in music which no English composer after Purcell was strong enough to counterbalance. And this despite the fact that in England opera had an independent origin of its own—it was a development of the older out-dated "masque."

Only three Italian operas of the eighteenth century, however, have survived: Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona"; Paisiello's opera of the same name, and Cimarosa's "La Matri-monia Sebreto." Against these we may place Shield's "Rosina," a work of genius, which kept the stage for fifty years; Arne's "Artaxerxes," Dibdin's "Waterman" and "The Quaker" and Storace's "No Song, No Supper," which were occasionally heard a hundred years after the preludial notes first broke the silence. English operagoers have been vastly in the eighteenth century mode, works by native composers than they do nowadays.

The piano invented in Italy 1710 was perfected and first used in concerts in London eighty years later.

If Britain produced none of music's greatest prophets at that time, neither did she stone the British composers have never occupied the servile position in some magnate's retinue usual on the continent, and which so galled Haydn. It was an Englishman, Samuel Wesley, who first recognized the stupendous genius of John Sebastian Bach and declared it to the world. His own countrymen had no idea of him until thirty years afterwards, a eighty years after Bach's death Mendelssohn gave emphasis to Wesley's propaganda.

Whether it be in the near or distant future, it is not only possible but probable that the country which "invented" the art of composition laid the foundation of the instrumental school; has always been famous for its choral singing; and has the longest musical history of any European nation, will, once again lead the world in the Divine art.

B.C.'s Pulp Industry.

During 1916, 65,000 tons of paper and 15,000 tons of pulp were turned out by the mills in British Columbia and the only problem is the obtaining of markets. Some sixteen years ago the Government commenced granting twenty-one-year leases in order to encourage the paper-making industry, with an annual rent of 10 cents per cord of wood cut. The lessees were bound to build and operate a paper mill of specified capacity. Four companies availed themselves of the provision, and three of these have passed from the hands of the original owners, but all plants are now busy.

Back to BICYCLES

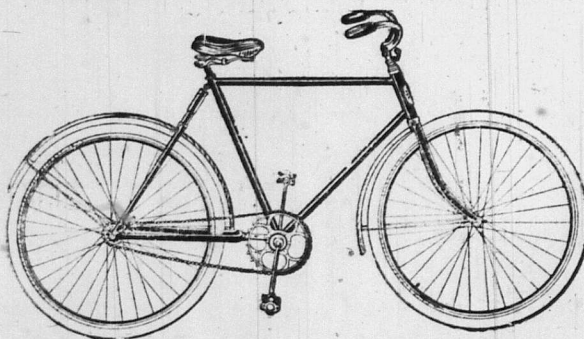


Everybody Ought to Ride a Bicycle This Spring.

It's healthy, it's handy, and this is the year to save money. It has been proved that it is cheaper to ride a Bicycle than to wear out shoe leather.

NOW IS THE TIME

To Pick Out Your Favorite Bicycle.



How is your old wheel? Can we put it in good repair for you? We have tires, rims, saddles and everything you might need for your old wheel. Or we will trade you for a new one.

Our Repair Department is fully equipped with tools and machinery for repairing Bicycles, and our long experience enables us to guarantee perfect satisfaction. Bring in your wheel and let us put it in First-Class Condition for you.

Auto Tires and Supplies.

W.J. Normile

England Once Supreme in Music

IN the British Museum Theatre is a scrap of vellum about double the size of a postcard. In bulk it is probably the smallest, and in interest is certainly the greatest of all musical manuscripts, and its eighty-eight notes have puzzled the Sons of Jubal in many countries more than all those of Wagner's Ring—the world's longest score, for these notes form a four-part canon on a two-part ground bass, "infinitely more ingenious," a great historian points out, "than the common canon." And microscopic examination reveals the two dates, 1226 and 1236, proving the "canon," "Round," or "rota," as it has been called, to have been written centuries before it was imagined that such a work could have been composed. Moreover, this enigmatical piece of music combines technical science with melodious spontaneity in a way rare in any age. It was copied out by John Rynsete, Cartulary at the Abbey of Fording, but who composed it is unknown, says Clement Antrobus Harris, in his article on "When Britain Was the Most Musical Nation," which appeared in The Contemporary Review.

The condition of music at the period centering around 1226 was therefore much more advanced than has been generally supposed, and much higher in Great Britain than there is evidence of its being anywhere else.

Cumulative evidence supports this view. Oxford was the first university to have a professor of music. Irish folk-songs, on the whole the finest that exist, were probably the first to acquire a European fame; it was to the Irish monks of St. Gall that musical education throughout Europe is largely due; they educated St. Dunstan, to whom some writers attribute more than one of the so-called "Gregorian" chants. More important still, the first-known instance of secular harmony in the world is British. For Giraldus tells us that "the Welsh do not sing their tunes in unison as other nations do, but in harmony, so that here are as many different parts as here are singers, while the inhabitants of northern England sing in two parts, even the children falling into his practice." The first known example of ecclesiastical harmony was the work of a Flemish monk now known as Pseudo-Hucbald, though Cosbrooke gives an account of the singing of the Anglo-Saxon monks, which can only be interpreted as a description not merely of parts singing, but of imitative polyphony. The precise period to which he refers is not easy to determine, but according to other writers who refer to the same style, it would probably be about 1100-66.

The supreme art of the musician, composition, has not been evolved wholly by one man or one nation, but John Dunstable, born about 1380, gave so new a meaning to the term that he has been called the inventor of composition, not by English writers only but also by foreign. England in Dunstable's day was undoubtedly the most musical country in the world.

England, too, produced the first secular composer—the first who had

Food Saved For the Soldiers

WHEN the food controller was appointed it was generally supposed that the action was in response to a growing demand that the prices of foodstuffs should be lowered. There was and is a general suspicion that these prices are being artificially controlled for the benefit of the middlemen, and it was argued that if private interests could regulate prices in their own behalf a Government official clothed with sufficient authority could regulate them in behalf of the masses of the people. It may be that Hon. Mr. Hanna will come to that phase of the problem before long, but it is important to bear in mind that it is not this phase of the question with which he is now dealing, and that the campaign urging housewives to save certain foods is contemplating only one thing—the conservation of these foods for the men at the front, and for the people of England, whose supplies may otherwise be insufficient.

The housewives of Canada are not urged to save food so that they may save money or reduce the prices of food, though there may be an indirect tendency in this direction. They are asked to save food so that our soldiers may eat it. If they have to rise from the table with appetites not wholly appeased they are asked to remember that their inconvenience or even discomfort is as nothing compared with what our armies are called upon to endure. Nor is very drastic action demanded. It has been estimated that if every household saved one pound of flour per head per week the surplus would be enough to ensure an ample supply for export. In the pledge cards which have been circulated, the food controller says that normal consumption of wheat must be reduced by 25 per cent. in order that Canada and the United States may be able to send to Great Britain and our Allies the 460,000,000 bushels that they require.

A similar reduction must be made in the consumption of beef and bacon. "The men in the trenches will go hungry if you fail them," warns Mr. Hanna, and surely no more ought to be said on this head. If bacon were only ten cents a pound and beef five cents a pound it would still be a vital necessity to conserve the supply, so without regard to the fact that prices are abnormally high, and without regard to the belief that profiteers are taking advantage of the needs of the people, the consumption of beef and bacon must be reduced. It is pointed out that there is no necessity for the people of Canada to go on short rations. They have plenty of substitutes for beef and bacon in other meats, fish, eggs, and fowl; and for white bread in cereals, whole wheat bread, which is recommended by Dr. Hastings, Toronto's Medical Health Officer, and in the hundred and one dishes that can be prepared from corn, rice, etc.

We are also advised to eat perishable products, and it was to promote their consumption that a ban was placed on the selling of canned vegetables some little time ago. In reply to the suggestion that the people at home should go on eating as before the war, while the soldiers be permitted to eat the substitutes it is

HOW FIGHTERS GET PAY

FINANCING OF CANADA'S ARMY
A BIG PROBLEM.

Large and Complicated Organization Enables Men in Khaki to Secure Their Money at Any Time, Either in Training, at the Front, or When Held Prisoner.

HOW Canada maintains her army overseas and how the multitude of details incident to the pay, allowances, and equipment of so large a force are handled is a story that cannot fail to be interesting to the people of this country at the present time.

A great deal of uninformed criticism has been directed at the pay branches of the Militia Department both in Ottawa and overseas, but when the facts are examined into it must be conceded that the difficulties that these organizations have to contend with are enormous and in dealing with the vast amount of business that they handle errors and delays must of necessity creep in occasionally.

There are over three hundred thousand men from Canada overseas and it costs about a hundred million dollars a year to pay, feed, and clothe them. Provision must be made so that men are able to get money in the field; if a man returns to England on leave he must be able to secure cash on arrival; and when men go to the hospitals they require a little to spend on themselves or make remittances. To do all this and have a correct balance at the end of every month entails a mass of careful, exacting work, which is all done through the Canadian Pay Office, London, England, under the Minister of Overseas Military Forces, which organization is the outgrowth of, and intimately connected with, the Paymaster General's branch of the Department of Militia in Canada.

The chain of responsibility is unbroken throughout. The Chief Paymaster makes a requisition for money through the Deputy Minister of Militia for an amount estimated sufficient to maintain the Canadian army for one month, and the Bank of Montreal is instructed to establish a credit to that extent. The books are balanced monthly and vouchers and receipts must be produced to cover each individual expenditure. The central office in London responsible to the Department at Ottawa is the Advances Branch, and as money is paid out of this office on requisition to the various branches of the service, the officers at the head of each branch are in turn responsible.

Payments for material purchased are of course made by cheque, and for all amounts of a thousand pounds and over must be signed by the Overseas Deputy Minister, Accountant General or Chief Paymaster, and the voucher made out in triplicate, one to be sent to Canada, one to be bound and filed, and a third for the branch by which the money is spent. Over 4,000 cheques are issued for this business a month.

A similar check is kept of all pay accounts. The man when paid signs an Acquittance Roll, which is a receipt, and these rolls are sent in daily to the Advances Branch, the paymaster retaining a copy to forward with his monthly statement, which must balance with the amount he received from the field cashier. Over 3,000 acquittance rolls are received daily, and there are about 600

"I DON'T SUFFER ANY MORE"

"Feel Like a New Person,"
says Mrs. Hamilton.

New Castle, Ind.—"From the time I was eleven years old until I was seven-



teen I suffered each month so I had to be in bed. I had headache, backache and such pains I would cramp double every month. I did not know what it was to be easy a minute. My health was all run down and the doctors did not do me any good. A

neighbor told my mother about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took it, and now I feel like a new person. I don't suffer any more and I am regular every month."—Mrs. HAZEL HAMILTON, 822 South 15th St.

When a remedy has lived for forty years, steadily growing in popularity and influence, and thousands upon thousands of women declare they owe their health to it, is it not reasonable to believe that it is an article of great merit?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

which the soldier was killed in action, died of wounds, or reported missing, until the pension is awarded by the continuance of an amount equal to the separation allowance and assigned pay which they received during the lifetime of the soldier. There are hundreds of dependents whose claims are being considered in Ottawa who are now being provided for by the pay office.

With regard to officers' pay, the amount is deposited in the bank monthly to their credit. In France the paymaster or field cashier or American Express Co. will honor officers' cheques. This method is also followed in the case of nursing sisters.

So close a check is kept on these accounts, that when balanced at the end of the month every cent is accounted for, and pay lists with all supporting vouchers are sent to the general auditor's department to be verified. In this way if an officer is lost he can easily be traced through the pay office, and often the first intimation of an officer being held as a prisoner in Germany will be the appearance of a cheque at the bank, when the bank notifies the pay office, which in turn communicates with the record office and then the rest of kin are advised.

With all these various branches co-ordinating one would think the pay office had sufficient drastic procedure to provide against irregularities. But there is beyond all these the claims branch, which concerns itself with details. Every purchase made on behalf of the Canadian Government is criticized by the claims branch from the standpoint of the Canadian public, and no claim is paid until the chief paymaster is satisfied that the accounts are kept

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We are also advised to eat perishable products, and it was to promote their consumption that a ban was placed on the selling of canned vegetables some little time ago. In reply to the suggestion that the people at home should go on eating as before the war, while the soldiers be permitted to eat the substitutes, it is only necessary to say that the substitutes cannot be preserved or packed and shipped as readily as white flour, bacon, and beef. A soldier cannot be expected to get up in the morning and prepare a pan of Johnnycake, for instance. And while whole wheat bread may be more nourishing than the ordinary white bread, if the soldier prefers the white bread and there is not enough to go round, then the soldier must have first preference, and we folks at home ought to be willing to eat what he doesn't want.

The war has forced many economies upon the people of Canada, but even yet it is said that \$50,000,000 worth of food goes into the garbage pails of the nation every year. To waste in these days is a crime, for the sufferer is not the person who wastes, but the person who may go hungry because of that waste. We must eat up the scraps. The old-fashioned doctrine of the clean plate must be preached again. Housewives who have entrusted the whole duty of buying and preparing the food to servants must recognize that they have a personal responsibility in the matter. The work of the women of Canada is of vital importance. They must do the saving; the men must do the financing and the fighting. They ought to remember that Britain is on food rations and is thriving on them, that every household from the King's down comes under the restrictions that have been found necessary if victory is to be assured. The women of Canada who have already shown such magnificent spirit, have it in their power to strike a blow for the Allied cause comparable to the blow their sons and brothers struck at Vimy Ridge.

A Young Heroine.

The story appears in The London Daily Mirror of Doris Spencer Walton, aged fifteen, the daughter of a missionary, who, mortally wounded in a recent air raid, turned to the two Canadian soldiers who took her in a cab to the hospital, and seeing the gold stripes on their sleeves, which indicated wounds received in action, said: "I must kiss you both because you have suffered."

Eskimo Language.

The Eskimo language is so polysynthetic, it is stated, that one word is able to express a whole sentence. Here is a specimen—Uotivoq—"The hairy side of the skin is getting loose."

A Cure for Pessimism.

Sir George Perley, Acting High Commissioner for Canada, in the course of some remarks at the exhibition of work by disabled service men at Sotheby's recently, recommended anyone who was inclined to be pessimistic to visit the hospitals for wounded soldiers and sailors, for there they would soon recover their cheerfulness. One Canadian, who had lost both his eyes in the war, he said, after being trained at St. Dunstan's, went back to Canada, married, and obtained a first-class job in Toronto.—London Morning Post.

to be sent to Canada, one to be bound and filed, and a third for the branch by which the money is spent. Over 4,000 cheques are issued for this business a month.

A similar check is kept of all pay accounts. The man when paid signs an Acquittance Roll, which is a receipt, and these rolls are sent in daily to the Advances Branch, the paymaster retaining a copy to forward with his monthly statement, which must balance with the amount he received from the field cashier. Over 3,000 acquittance rolls are received daily, and there are about 600 advances daily to Canadians in British hospitals and a like number to British in Canadian hospitals.

Apart from the regular business of paying the men and settling accounts for material purchased, the Canadian Pay Office in London has a branch, known to the service as "Pay II," but actually a small trust company which takes care of 300,000 accounts for the Canadian soldiers overseas, and so complete is the system that reference can be had to any account on three minutes' notice. It is estimated that there are four million entries a month in this branch which refer to cash payments, assigned pay, separation allowance, promotions, and reversions, clothing issued, adjustments or any other financial transactions which may affect the soldier's account.

And with all this, if a soldier wants a bill paid, cash down or in instalments; if he desires to send money away or invest in the War Loan (and 2,433 have invested \$140,000 from January to June this year) he simply sends his instructions to "Pay II, Branch" of the Pay Office and they will be carried out.

When a man arrives at the front he can get money promptly on arrival. The office at Millbank, London, is open from eight in the morning until eleven at night, and after that hour money can be procured at the Maple Leaf Club, where a representative of the pay office disburses from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a day.

In the hospitals this service is further extended, and a patient can get money within twenty-four hours after a request is received at the pay office, while money can be sent on his instructions when a letter is submitted countersigned by the medical officer.

But the work of the pay office is not accomplished without much difficulty. A man may move from unit to unit, or from his reserve battalion to a unit in the field, or he may be delayed at the depot, or sent off to Canada on short notice, and in the meantime the quartermaster-general's department or the hospital is following him regarding some purchases, etc., details of which are sometimes received in the pay office three months after the man's departure. Then the matter has to be referred to Ottawa for adjustment.

Few people realize that the pay office must follow prisoners of war. There are about 2,386 prisoners of war in Germany and about 100 in Switzerland. On receipt of a letter from a prisoner of war, the signature is verified and money forwarded. If a prisoner escapes the Canadian Government defrays all expenses and entertainment in neutral countries.

When a man is returned to Canada, leaving his dependents in England, the pay office looks after them until he is discharged, or the dependents are sent to Canada where other arrangements are made. Separation allowances are paid to dependents in England, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Japan, West Indies, and practically all countries of the world.

Where a soldier has been killed in action, the dependents are provided for in the interval from the date on

when the bank notifies the pay office, which in turn communicates with the record office and then the rest of kin are advised.

With all these various branches co-ordinating one would think the pay office had sufficient drastic procedure to provide against irregularities. But there is beyond all these the claims branch, which concerns itself with details. Every purchase made on behalf of the Canadian Government is criticised by the claims branch from the standpoint of the Canadian public, and no claim is paid until the chief paymaster is satisfied that the accounts are legitimate and have been properly certified by the department responsible for the purchase. A complete system of records is kept which shows the details regarding expenditures concerning units and the various services and departments. Last year 49,204 invoices were checked and paid by the London office.

In effect the pay office is the watchdog of the Canadian Army Overseas expenditure, and the system has been built up to give the maximum of service and the maximum of caution. The staff is largely made up of men who have been to France, along with a large number of women, many of whom are relatives of men at the front.

Canada May Be Model.

The appointment of E. S. Montagu as Secretary of State for India in Premier Lloyd George's Cabinet, suggests that drastic changes are contemplated in the Government of India, and that a plan will be evolved to give the people of India an administration bordering on that enjoyed by the Dominions.

In a speech during the debate in the House of Commons on the report of the Commission which investigated the Mesopotamia expedition, less than a week before his appointment was announced, Mr. Montagu arraigned the system by which India is at present governed, and declared that the Executive Government should be made more responsible to the people of India. He suggested that the Provinces of India be made self-governing, and federated by a central government, somewhat on the lines of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

Not Fierce Enough.

An amusing story is being related concerning bayonet practice in Camp Borden. The instructor of a certain company was by no means pleased with the manner in which his pupils were attacking the dummies; such tactics would, he said, only tickle the enemy, and they must behave as though they were attacking real and desperate Huns. Whereupon some of the men wielded their weapons with what they fondly imagined was pronounced vigor, but as they moved away, the instructor, who had been watching them with disgust plainly written on his face, called after them—

"I think you've forgotten something."

"What is it?" they asked. "You've forgotten," he said contemptibly and jerking his head towards the line of dummies, "to shake hands with them!"

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*



A Matter of Choice

If you are a lover of six-cylinder performance, or if your choice is a car equipped with a tried and true four-cylinder engine, you will do well to look into the merits of the Overland Model Eighty-Five.

This is the popular model that is built in both motor designs—either a Four or a Six.

Both are big, comfortable cars. The Four has a wheelbase of 112 inches—the Six 116 inches.

Both are beauties in appearance and in action. Cantilever rear springs and big roomy seats afford solid riding comfort for five people.

If you have decided to invest in a moderately priced, real family car—one that will stand up under steady service—drop in and ask for a demonstration of this Model Eighty-Five.

Lennox Automobile & Motor Boat Company, 'Phone 234, NAPANEE, ONT.

ALL MOTOR BOAT AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

DOXSEE & CO.

ARE MAKING
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

in Crepe, Voile and Silk

BLOUSES

Saturday, Sep. 29

MILLINERY

All the latest New York
Novelties this week.

MARABOU COLLARS

In Black, White and Taupe

**WE SPECIALIZE IN
NECKWEAR AND CORSETS**

The Leading Millinery House

**MERCHANTS' BANK
OF CANADA.**
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000
West and Undivided Profits... 7,421,292
Total Deposits.....92,102,072
Total Assets.....121,130,558

Canada Bank Department

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Napanee Horticultural Society will be held in the Board Room of the Public Library, on

TUESDAY EVENING,

November 6th, 1917

at 7.30 p.m.

COURT OF REVISION

Take notice that the Court of Revision for the Town of Napanee for hearing appeals from the Assessment Roll for the year 1917 will sit at the Council Chamber, in the Town of Napanee, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D., 1917, at the hour of 7.30 p.m.

All persons concerned are hereby required to take notice.

W. A. GRANGE,
Clerk.

Dated at Napanee, this 1st day of November, A.D., 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CREDITORS.

Pursuant to a judgment in an action in the Supreme Court of Ontario of Re Killorin, Killoran vs. Killoran, the creditors of John Killorin, late of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased, who died on or about the 30th day of January, 1910, are, on or before the 26th day of November, 1917, to send by post prepaid to Herrington, Warner & Grange, Solicitors for the Executors of the deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, statement of their securities, if any, held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said judgment.

Every creditor holding any security

Amherst Island School Fair

Prize List for Amherst Island School Fair, Oct. 24th, 1917.

Grains, Potatoes, etc. from seed distributed in 1917.

Class 1, Oats—Bennett Nightingale, Ross McKee.

Class 2, Barley—Francis McKee.

Class 3, Wheat—George Nuttal, Francis McKee, William Cochrane.

Class 4, Late Potatoes—Kathleen Brown, Edward McMullen, Gladys Tugwell, Maurice Hogeboom, Ross McKee, Douglas Miller.

Class 5, Early Potatoes—Douglas Sandwith, Fred Glenn, Orloff Richards, Wallace Hefford.

Class 6, Flint Corn—Dorothy Wemp, Francis McKee.

Class 7, Ensilage Corn—Edith Scott.

Class 9, mangels—Martha Smith, Arthur Hitchins, Clarence Hogeboom.

Class 10, Turnips—George Brown, Dorothy Miller, Ross McKee.

Class 11, Onions—Jessie Hitchins, Helen Sandwith.

Class 12, Asters—Connie Sandwith. From Seed of 1916.

Class 15, Early Potatoes—Fred Glenn, Clarence Hogeboom, George Nuttal.

Poultry.

Class 19, Rhode Island Reds—A. Cockerel—Edward McMullen, Morris Hogeboom.

B. Pullet—Morris Hogeboom, Edward McMullen.

C. Pen—Edward McMullen, Morris Hogeboom.

Class 20, Rhode Island Reds—B. Pen—Clarence Hogeboom.

Class 21, White Wyandottes—A. Cock and Hen—Wallace Hefford.

B. Pen—Wallace Hefford.

Live Stock.

Class 26, Dairy Calf, Female, Grade—Wallace Hefford.

Class 27, Beef Calf, Grade—Clarence Hogeboom.

Speaking.

Class 29i Boy's Address—Wallace Hefford.

Class 29, Girl's Address—Edith Scott.

Manual Training.

Class 30, Hopper for Chickens—Wallace Hefford.

Class 32, Hammer Handle—William Cochrane, Ross McKee.

Class 33, Milk Stool—Edward McMullen, Arthur Hitchins, Frank Martin.

Class 34, Nail Box—Wallace Hefford.

Nature Study.

Class 35, Collection of Weeds—Edith Scott, Ross McKee, Hugh Glenn, Dorothy Wemp.

Class 36, Collection of Weed Seeds—Clarence Hogeboom, Wallace Hefford.

Class 37, Collect on of Insects—Wallace Hefford, Clarence Hogeboom.

Vegetables and Apples.

Class 38, Collection of Vegetables—Bruce Caughey, Ross McKee.

Class 39, Collection of Apples—Ross McKee, Clarence Hogeboom, Bruce Caughey, Edna Tugwell.

Cooking and Sewing.

Class 40, Bread—Georgie Brown.

Class 41, Cookies—Kathleen Brown, Georgie Brown.

Class 42, Apple Pie—Edith Scott, Dorothy Miller, Blanche Richards.

Class 43, Layer Cake—Sarah Glenn, Dorothy Miller, Dorothy Wemp.

Class 44, Homemade Candy—Mary Scott, Dorothy Miller.

Class 47, Hemmed Handkerchief—Edna Tugwell, Blanche Richards.

Class 49, Darning on Stocking—Dorothy Wemp.

Campbell's Special, Bread Competition—Ruth Harshall.

Essays and Drawings.

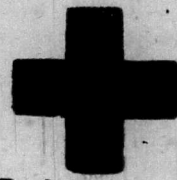
CLIP THIS AND PIN

ON WIFE'S DRESS

Cincinnati man tells how to shr up corns or calluses so they lift off with fingers.

Ouch ! ! ! ! ! This kind of talk will be heard less here in town people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn or hardened, it stops soreness at once, and soon corn or callus dries up and lifts right off without pain.

He says freezone dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates surrounding skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at a drug store, but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement at the inauguration of the high heels. your druggist doesn't have freezone, him to order a small bottle for you.



The Red Cross Society

Another "friend" of the Society purchased a Life Membership (\$25) to be given as a Christmas gift, and we are very grateful for the kindness.

We feel deeply indebted to the Cross workers of Roblin for their timely and valuable assistance. A donation of \$6.00 is, thankfully, acknowledged from the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church, Roblin; an splendid sum of money from Mrs. C. Smith, Napanee.

Miss Nellie McLaurin has kindly sent from Toronto a handsome yoke, on which "numbers" will be sold in aid of the soldiers.

The regular monthly meeting of Executive Committee will be held at the Council Chamber on Saturday, November 3rd, at 2 p.m. A full attendance is requested.

A meeting of the Finance Committee will be held in the Council Chamber on Tuesday, November 6th, at 3 p.m. when the Mite Box collections will be handed in.

It is a great source of encouragement to all concerned to see the crowded with willing workers. Saturday afternoon at the work meet and those who cannot come early always welcome at the tea hour. hall will be open as usual all Saturday. All welcome.

The Youth's Companion for 1918.

Among next year's contributors the Youth's Companion will be Alexander Graham Bell, Franklin Lane, Secretary of the Interior, President Wilson's Cabinet, the quid and Marchioness of Aberdeens Vere Stacpoole, Edna Phillips, Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon of Boston—all children of the Empire, but others whose names are familiar wherever the English tongue is spoken. The Companion will have great run of serials and short stories. It will give the clearest and most reliable summary of the progress of great war. At the same time the regular departments will be maintained in all their profusion and variety.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA. ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits... 7,421,292
Total Deposits.....92,102,072
Total Assets.....121,130,558

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid.
Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business Transacted.

Napanee Branch, **E. R. CHECKLEY Mgr.**

Windsor Branch, **R. M. MACPHERSON, Mgr.**

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

Head Office—Winnipeg.

Capital (authorized)..... \$6,000,000
Capital (paid up)..... 1,431,200
Reserve and Undivided Profits \$348,544

DIRECTORS.

President—Capt. Wm. Robinson.
Vice-President—Jas. H. Ashdown.
W. R. Bawlf, A. McTavish Campbell,
Sir Douglas Cameron, K.C.M.G.,
E. F. Hutchings, John Stovel.
General Manager - Robert Campbell.

Special Care given to Savings Accounts.

Savings Bank Department at all Branches.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

R. G. B. TRAVERS,

Manager Napanee Branch

Offers of Sites for House of Refuge Purposes.

Owners of real estate—45 acres or upwards—within two miles of Napanee, desirous of selling same, are requested to send their terms to the undersigned on or before 15th November next.

By order of Committee.

W. G. WILSON,

County Clerk.

Napanee, October 18th, 1917.

46-d

Notice

Owing to change in business I find it necessary to have all outstanding accounts paid in at once. And all future accounts must be settled at least every month.

We carry a full line of choice GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, SALT, HAY, STRAW—CORD WOOD and CUT WOOD—which will be sold at Bottom Prices.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Centre Street, North.

Phone 1

County of Lennox and Addington, deceased, who died on or about the 30th day of January, 1910, are, on or before the 26th day of November, 1917, to send by post prepaid to Herrington, Warner & Grange, Solicitors for the Executors of the deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, statement of their securities, if any, held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said judgment.

Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers, in the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, on Friday, the 30th day of November, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on their claims.

Dated this 26th day of Oct., 1917.

S. S. LAZIER,

48-d

Master.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CREDITORS.

Pursuant to a judgment in an action in the Supreme Court of Ontario of McLeod vs. Paisley, the creditors of Elizabeth Ann Paisley, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, who died on or about the 6th day of January, 1909, are, on or before the 26th day of November, 1917, to send by post prepaid to Herrington, Warner & Grange, of the Town of Napanee, Solicitors for the Executors of the deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, statement of their securities, if any, held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said judgment.

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Dated this 26th day of Oct., 1917.

S. S. LAZIER,

48-d

Master.

Sale of Lands for Ar- rears of Taxes

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.
To Wit:

A list of lands for sale for arrears of Taxes has been prepared and copies thereof may be had at my office in the County Buildings.

The said list is being published in THE ONTARIO GAZETTE in the issues of September 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th A.D., 1917.

In default of payment of the taxes I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the arrears and taxes and costs, at my office in the County Court House on Saturday, December 15th, A.D., 1917, beginning the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon and in compliance with the Assessment Act.

W. J. SHANNON,

Treasurer of the County of Lennox and Addington.

County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, Sept. 8th, A.D., 1917. H-2

NOTICE! COAL FACTS.

We are selling Coal for Cash only. Conditions will not allow us to do a credit business this year.

F. E. VAN LUVEN.

The safest investment in the world—Victory Bonds.

Class 1st, Cookies—Kathleen Brown, Georgie Brown.

Class 42, Apple Pie—Edith Scott, Dorothy Miller, Blanche Richards.

Class 43, Layer Cake—Sarah Glenn, Dorothy Miller, Dorothy Wemp.

Class 44, Homemade Candy—Mary Scott, Dorothy Miller.

Class 47, Hemmed Handkerchief—Edna Tugwell, Blanche Richards.

Class 49, Darning on Stocking—Dorothy Wemp.

Campbell's Special, Bread Competition—Ruth Marshall.

Essays and Drawings.

Class 50, Essay, "How I Grew My Plot."—Blanche Richards, Wallace Heffron, Edith Scott.

Class 51, Essay, "How I Raised My Chickens"—Wallace Heffron, Frank Martin, Mary Scott, Dorothy Wemp.

Class 52, Essay, "How I Raised My Live Stock"—Frank Martin, Clarence Hogaboon, Wallace Heffron.

Class 53, Pencil Map—Gladys Tugwell, Hugh Glenn, Ethel McSarmick, Mary Scott, Frank Martin.

Class 54, Ink Map—Sarah Glenn, Gladys Tugwell, Ruth McCormick, Clarence Hogaboon, Edith Scott, Nellie McDonald.

Class 55, Pencil Writing—Olive Walker, Frank Martin, William Rorke, Ethel McCormick, Hugh Glenn, Mary Scott.

Class 56, Ink Writing—Dorothy Wemp, Nellie McDonald, Blanche Richards, Ruth McCormick, Dorothy Miller, Wallace Heffron.

QUESTIONS FOR THE CABINET.

The only function of government is to give efficient management to the country's affairs. Union government will stand or fall by its record, its immediate record, on public affairs. While the public will wait for a reasonable length of time for the fruits of union, it will not long put up with the policy of drift. No party lines will prevent the accomplishment of results, for the reason that members are pledged to act without regard to party lines.

Will the new Government demand the resignation of Sir Joseph Flavelle at once? Will it pledge itself to a policy of confiscation of swollen profits?

Will the present incumbent of the food controllership be left in office? Is he the right man in the right place? Do his past affiliations fit him for the place?

Will the returned soldier body have representation in the affairs of the country? Or will the pensions increases and maintenance allowances be made only when an election is within sight?

Will the present numerous commissions to which appointments have been made according to party service be abolished? Will the civil service be weeded out, with the party scrubs with which some of the services have been loaded instructed to go out and work for a living like other men? (It is significant that the abolition of patronage came after a veritable plague of job-filling took place, by means of which ministers, members and lesser lights were given fat salaries and easy jobs, ostensibly for life.

Upon what basis will further vacancies in the Senate be filled? Upon the same partisan basis as has been the custom in the last three years? While accepting extension and shouting for truce, the premier has not failed to fill the upper chamber with Conservatives.

These are a few of the questions that come first in mind. There are other questions, born of the agitations conducted by the very men who entered union government, which have to do with war service and domestic matters.

He also fights who, helps a fighter fight—Buy Victory Bonds.

Lane, Secretary of the Interior, President Wilson's Cabinet, the quis and Marchioness of Aberdeen Vere Staap, Eden Phillpotts, Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon of B— all children of the Empire, but others whose names are far wherever the English tongue is spoken. The Companion will have great run of serials, and short stories it will give the clearest and most reliable summary of the progress of great war. At the same time its regular departments will be maintained in all their profusion and variety.

Sample copies of the paper and the important features of year's volume will be sent you on request.

Our offer includes, for \$2.25:

1. The Youth's Companion—52 of 1918.
2. All the remaining issues of 1918.
3. The Companion Home Call for 1918.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION
Commonwealth Ave., Boston, 1
New Subscriptions Received at Office.

"CANADA" IN FLANDERS

Railroad Corps Names Stations Home Towns.

Mr. Roland Hill, who has specially deputed to describe work of various Canadian units behind the lines in France, writes:

For over a year Canadian rail battalions have been building some lines of all gauges up to former trenches. At first these were bothered with shells, but this these expert track-layers have their own victory.

The Germans have discovered it is cheaper for us to build a pair this steel network than for to shell and destroy it. Night day, in sunshine and rain, these Canadian battalions and their comrades of the labor battalions were under fire, and casualties not few. Before the advance of 31 one battalion was shelled on its headquarters, but they come the spurs which were needed for big guns on the morning of the attack.

Thanks to the sacrifices of British and Canadian railways, we have plenty of material. The junctions and stations of the new lines sympathetically named after places, big and little, in the Dominion where the material was months ago. I am not giving names that are on the map, but not be surprised if you hear that new Regina or Lepas or even O has been shelled. There will be good eight or twelve, perhaps howitzer, to give an account of self there.

"I'll want 200 12in. shells at a tawa dump to-morrow night," the gunner captain. "Mind you line isn't built yet, and the gun somewhere back at Vancouver," is an old before-the-push story. "All serene," answered the Canadian adjutant. "I can pick them up at Halifax dump and bring them the train taking the 8-in. to Nova Scotia. Dominion geograph is mixed out here.

Out on the Yser, Canadian Engineers are helping the Royal Engineers throw across new wooden structures that will bear the heaviest art and rolling stock. The timbers been sawn and shaped and fitted a little Canadian mill right under nose of the enemy, where American sailors drive saws which came Hamilton, and the sawyer and men still wear the Stetsons of woods and live on bacon and—sometimes. British rations they say, too luxurious, even bushmen.

THIS AND PIN ON WIFE'S DRESSER

nnati man tells how to shrivel
up corns or calluses so they
lift off with fingers.

sh ! ! ! ! ! This kind of rough
will be heard less here in town if
e troubled with corns will follow
simple advice of this Cincinnati
rity, who claims that a few drops
drug called freezone when applied
ender, aching corn or hardened cal-
lops soreness at once, and soon the
or callus dries up and lifts right
thout pain.

says freezone dries immediately
ever inflames or even irritates the
inding skin. A small bottle of
ne will cost very little at any
store, but will positively remove
hard or soft corn or callus from
feet. Millions of American women
welcome this announcement since
auguration of the high heels. If
frugger doesn't have freezone tell
o order a small bottle for you."

RING OF DOOR BELL FRIGHTENED HER

Mrs. Pitman Was So Nervous She Walk-
ed Floor At Night For Hours.

"I was actually on the verge of a
nervous breakdown when I started on
Tanlac, and it has not only restored
my health but has added ten pounds
to my weight," declared Mrs. John
Pitman, wife of an employe of the
Hobbs Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and
living at 143 Bruce St., London, the
other day.

"My health began to fail seven
years ago," she continued, and I suf-
fered terribly from nervous indiges-
tion. For over a year I could hard-
ly retain anything I ate and most of
the time lived on a diet of malted
milk and eggs; anything else nau-
seated me so I couldn't keep it down
and I was slowly starving to death.
My nerves were in such a wretched
state that whenever the door bell rang
it frightened me so I had it removed,
and many a night I was so un-
strung that I would walk the floor
till my feet ached, I got worse in
spite of everything and became too
weak to do a thing about the house
and I got to the point where I didn't
know which way to turn.

"By the time I had used up half
my first bottle of Tanlac, I felt so
much better that I threw away all
the other medicines I had in the
house. I have stuck to Tanlac ever
since and my appetite is improved so
I can eat most anything I want—
meats and pastry and all sorts of
things I had to shun, and I am tak-
ing on flesh right along. My nerves
are quiet again, I sleep like a babe
and get up in the mornings fresh and
strong enough to do all my house-
work. I am feeling better than I
have in years and am so grateful for
what Tanlac has done for me that I
feel it my duty to tell everybody
about it."

Tanlac is sold in Napanee at WAL-
LACE'S Drug Store.

OLD PARTY LINES

Marcel, in Montreal Herald—The
coming election must be fought out
on party lines. That has been the
custom in Canada from time immem-
orial and there is no reason now for
any change. Any man who is a sup-
porter of the Borden policy ceases to
be entitled to the support of the Lib-
erals. There is no reason in the
world why any Liberal who has any
principle and convictions should go
back on his party when it is led by
such a man as Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
All the efforts of the war profiteers,
the combinations and the win-the-
war (elections) patriots will have no
effect with genuine Liberals. Sir Wil-
frid and the Liberal parliamentary
party have supported all war mea-
sures since the outbreak of the war.
They are as much for the win-the-war
policy as their opponents, but it
must be one which has the support
of the people of Canada and not
only of those who have profited by
the war. The Liberals who voted
against conscription did so because
they were anxious that the people
should pronounce upon that question
and it will be shown that they were
right. Conscription and the high cost
of living and the misdeeds of the
Borden Government are enough to
kill any Government.

**Hoarding of Coal
To be Prohibited**

Ottawa, Oct 26th.—Drastic regula-

The Gibbard Furniture Co'y. [Limited.] Devenports

Our Special Line of Devenports are now on our floor, and are the
best lines manufactured in Canada. We can please you both as to
quality and price. Come and see them. We know they will please you.

BEDROOM SETT Great Bargain in American sample Bedroom **\$75**
Sett. Regular price \$100.00 for.....

ROCKERS We just received a special large assortment of Large
Upholstered Rockers—also Reed Goods. Select them
now for your Xmas presents.

IRON BEDS Our assortment of Iron Beds at greatly reduced prices
are still open. We are selling at 25 per cent. less than
Wholesale Prices.

We make a specialty of UPHOLSTERED MATTRESSES, also
carry the OSTERMORE MATTRESS.

Just stop and think Iron Bedsteads at **\$3.50 each.**

Music Record Cabinets from **\$9.00 up.**

Music Cabinets, mahogany oval glass pediment **\$9.25.**

You will find our stock the finest and prices less than any other
house.

Kitchen Cabinets at SPECIAL PRICES.

The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.



NEW SUITS
—AT—
\$15.00

New Serges, New Worsteds New
Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles
and guaranteed the Best Range of
\$15.00 Suits in Canada.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.
Napanee Ont.

SEE ME FOR

Binder Twine
Bran, Shorts,

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and
TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you.
TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc
PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary.
Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A CALL.

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

—NEW—
EMPIRE
TYPEWRITER
For Sale

Apply at This Office.

181f

Red Cross Society

ther "friend" of the Society has
used a Life Membership Pin to
be given as a Christmas gift
e are very grateful for the kind-

feel deeply indebted to the Red
workers of Roblin for their con-
and valuable assistance. A
on of \$6.00 is, thankfully ack-
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Nellie McLaurin has kindly
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hose who cannot come early are
s welcome at the tea hour. The
ill be open as usual all day
day. All welcome.

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raham Bell, Franklin K.
Secretary of the Interior in
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and Marchioness of Aberdeen, H.
re Stapool Eden Phillpots and
Dr. George A. Gordon of Boston
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"CANADA" IN FLANDERS.

Broad Corps Names Stations After Home Towns.

Mr. Roland Hill, who has been officially deputed to describe the work of various Canadian units behind the lines in France, writes: "For over a year Canadian railway battalions have been building strategic lines of all gauges up to our aer trenches. At first these were covered with shells, but this year expert track-layers have won their own victory. The Germans have discovered that it is cheaper for us to build and re-lay this steel network than for them to shell and destroy it. Night and in sunshine and rain, these Canadian battalions and their British comrades of the labor battalions under fire, and casualties were few. Before the advance of July one battalion was shelled out of its headquarters, but they completed the spurs which were needed for the guns on the morning of the attack."

Thanks to the sacrifices of British Canadian railroaders, we have plenty of material. The junction stations of the new lines are pathetically named after the seas, big and little, in the Dominion where the material was torn up this ago. I am not giving the names that are on the map, but do be surprised if you hear that this Regina or Lepas or even Ottawa has been shelled. There will be a shell eight or twelve, perhaps 15-in. shell, to give an account of it there. "I'll want 200 12-in. shells at Ottawa dump to-morrow night," said a gunner captain. "Mind you, the gun isn't built yet, and the gun is somewhere back at Vancouver, which is an old before-the-push station." "Serene," answered the Canadian lieutenant. "I can pick them up at a tax dump and bring them with my train taking the 8-in. to Oshawa. Dominion geography is a bit odd out here."

It is on the Yser Canal Canadians helping the Royal Engineers to work across new wooden structures will bear the heaviest artillery rolling stock. The timbers have been sawn and shaped and fitted in the Canadian mill right under the nose of the enemy, where Amherst's drive saws which came from Milton, and the sawyer and his still wear the Stetsons of the day and live on bacon and beans sometimes. British rations are, say, too luxurious, even for men.

the Liberal who voted against conscription did so because they were anxious that the people should pronounce upon that question and it will be shown that they were right. Conscription and the high cost of living and the misdeeds of the Borden Government are enough to kill any Government.

Hoarding of Coal To be Prohibited

Ottawa, Oct. 26th.—Drastic regulations in regard to fuel are announced in an order-in-council just passed and published to-day. All importers and dealers in coal must be licensed and application made for such license before November 21st. Heavy penalties are provided for persons doing business without this permit. In regard to profits, brokers must not get more than thirty cents a ton for their services, wholesalers thirty-five cents and retail dealers fifty cents.

Regarding the hoarding of coal it is provided that except between the months of April and September inclusive, no consumer shall obtain any quantity in excess of an estimated supply for two months with a minimum allowance of three tons. The fuel controller will have power to requisition any quantity of coal over the legal supply from any consumer in cases of emergency.

For chapped hands and rough skin there is nothing quite so good as "Walladerina." For sale only at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

A WESTERNER'S RECOMMENDATION.

By H. Milton Martin.

I have no hesitation in recommending to every one that at least a portion of his funds be used for the purchase of CANADA VICTORY WAR LOAN BONDS. Whether it be \$50.00, \$100.00, \$1000.00, or more that one has in hand, there is no better way, in my opinion, of using this money than to purchase VICTORY BONDS.

Now is the time for all men and women who are dependent upon their savings for their livelihood to loan them to Canada and at the same time help themselves. Many of these have been unable to assist the various patriotic organizations because of their limited income. Now they may INCREASE their income and help Canada. It is not often that a person can personally benefit by a patriotic act, and surely now that the occasion presents itself, no one should fail to take advantage of it.

The objective set by the Minister of Finance is \$150,000,000.00. Many guesses are being made as to how much more will be subscribed. Let every one help, whether it be for bonds of small denomination or large ones. Let every one who has the power, purchase at least a \$50.00 bond and thereby assist in continuing the unobstructed use of the high seas, so that the products of our farms, mines and factories may be carried to our boys at the front; so that the farmers may be paid for grain; so that every man employed may receive his wages; so that Canada may be maintained in the high esteem of all the Allies.

Let us show what we think of our democratic institutions by buying our own bonds, and last but not least, let us show the enemy that we are in this war heart and soul and will be so until he is crushed, if necessary.

Get your sample of Mentholatum at WALLACE'S.

Imperial Stove Pipe Enamel, undoubtedly the best made, will not smoke or burn off, 15c. per large tin, at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

THE CANADIAN EMPIRE TYPEWRITER CO. LTD.

Napanee Ont.

SEE ME FOR

Binder Twine

Bran, Shorts, Corn, Oats, Flour, Barley, Seed Buckwheat, all Mixed Feeds Greatly Reduced.

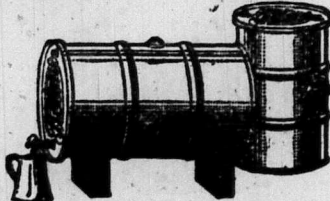
OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked with First-Class Goods.—A call will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street, NAPANEE, ONTARIO. Opposite Campbell House.

FOR YOUR CAR



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6 lbs. Stock Salts 25c., 3 lbs. live-ry stable Condition Powders 25c., 2 ounces Bland's Pills improved 25c., Howard's Emulsion 25c. and 50c., Pink Pills 35c., Health Salts 10c., Thomas' Electric Oil 15c., Nyal's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil 35c., Corona Hot Water Bottles 75c. Everything fresh and good at WALLACE'S the Leading Drug Store.

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Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc. Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds, and Plants.

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A Reliable Agent in Lennox and Addington County to sell Pelham Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Fruit Trees during Fall and Winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, free selling equipment.

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of the choicest Nursery Stock including NEW varieties controlled by us. Handsome up-to-date selling equipment and a splendid Canadian grown stock to offer customers. We are not jobbers. Write now for agency terms to PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of Nursery Stock.



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Of time and energy can be avoided by the use of our Classified Want Ads. Time and energy represent good dollars in this age. Do not exhaust them in an aimless search for good help. Use our Want Ads. and the help will come to you.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

India Becomes Problem

That British Statesmen

Must Face in Near Future

THE views put forward by Mr. E. S. Montagu, the newly appointed Secretary of State for India, in the course of his memorable speech during the Mesopotamia debate in the House of Commons, have a special interest at the present time. Mr. Montagu has always shown himself singularly liberal and free from "traditional politics" where India was concerned, and in advancing the view that the cause of a large part of India's trouble, in the matter of government, has resulted from the fact that that government has changed little, if at all, with the times, he will find many to agree with him.

The average member of Parliament, to say nothing of the average statesman, is inclined to take India very much for granted, and the picture outlined by Mr. Montagu of a debate on Indian affairs, in the

House, when members are ever particularly conspicuous by their absence, was by no means overdrawn. As Mr. Montagu put it, nothing serious has happened in India since the mutiny. The public was, until recently, entirely uninterested in Indian affairs, and it required a crisis, such as the present one, to drive home the fact that the times have left the Government of India many leagues behind. You cannot completely change the policy adopted toward a country, as the British Government has recently changed its policy towards India by making such large calls upon it for the defense of the Empire, and, at the same time, hope to maintain intact a system of government which was inaugurated when the country was seriously distrusted, and when any idea of self-government, even in the most limited sense, was not even on the political horizon.

Speaking with an ability at all points fortified by an intimate firsthand acquaintance with his subject, Mr. Montagu drew a most damaging picture of the present Government of India; of the comparative helplessness of the Secretary of State, and incidentally of the House of Commons; of the autocratic powers entrusted to the Council of India, "composed of men who come home, after lengthy service in India, to spend the first years of their retirement as members of the council"; of the impossible position occupied by the Viceroy, required to perform the duties of a king, a prime minister, a secretary of state for foreign affairs, and a speaker of the House of Commons rolled into one, and, at the same time, to be almost entirely dependent for his acts upon the Secretary of State in London. "You cannot," Mr. Montagu declared, "govern a great country by the despatch of telegrams."

Mr. Montagu, however, very justly recognizes that it would not be possible to give any more power to the Viceroy, or to reorganize the executive, unless both were made more responsible to the people of India. And yet Mr. Montagu, it is interesting to note, does not see in home rule for India, as a whole, a solution of the difficulty. His outlook is evidently much wider. "I see a different picture," he says, "I see the great self-governing dominions and the provinces of India organized and coordinated with the great principalities, the existing principalities, and perhaps new ones, not one great home rule country, but a series of self-governing provinces and principalities, federated by one central government."

It is a big question. Those who remember that, until the advent of British rule, India, in all the course of its long history, had never been under one government; who recognize its differences in language, in religion, and in race, and the strange absence, even yet, of a national consciousness, to any effective extent, will think that there is much to be said for Mr. Montagu's view. In any event, it is a valuable contribution to the discussion on an all-important question.

The Australian Aborigines.

As a hunter the native Australian is marvellously adjusted to his environments. His success lies in an intimate knowledge of the habits of animals on land, in the ground, in trees, and under water, and his wonderfully developed powers of observation. He decays pelicans by imitating their cries, catches ducks by diving below them, locates an opossum in a tree by marks on the bark or by the flight of mosquitoes.

Australia Now Spanned by

New Line of Railroad

Binding the Federation

THE Australian continent is at last about to be spanned by rail. Completion of the event is timed for this autumn. The ceremonies which will mark it will signalize these facts:

Australia's transcontinental railroad system will be the second British system of its kind. The first historically is the Canadian Pacific System. The Cape-to-Cairo road in Africa, Cecil Rhodes' great project, has yet to be finished.

Allowing for differences in gauge there will be through transportation in the Commonwealth from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean. The greatest distance ordinarily involved will be 3,467 miles, from Brisbane, Queensland, to Perth, Western Australia.

The completion of the federally owned 1,052 miles of rail in Southern Australia between Port Augusta, South Australia, and Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, will bring the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia into direct contact with the at present quasi-isolated State of Western Australia.

This federal Port Augusta-Kalgoorlie line, commonly called the "East-West" Railway, will link the State owned railway system of Western Australia with the successive State owned systems of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

The "East-West" railway eventually will virtually revolutionize Australian traffic, particularly that to and from England and Europe via the Suez-Colombo route. It will obviate the previously indispensable sea carriage of passengers, mails, and cargo (other than for Western Australia) from Fremantle, Western Australia, around Cape Leeuwin to Adelaide, South Australia, in order to obtain their transportation by rail to Melbourne, Sydney, Newcastle, and Brisbane. The effect will be the same westward from Pacific ports involving American imports for Western Australia. The saving in distance thereby will be 1,350 nautical miles and in time from four to five days.

The road will furnish the famous Kalgoorlie-Coolgardie gold fields in Western Australia with an outlet other than Fremantle.

The "East-West" railroad not only will "represent the first attempt to provide a Commonwealth procedure and policy of railway management," to quote the Minister for Works and Railways, William A. Watt, but it will represent one of the last steps in Australian federation. Sir John Forrest, now Commonwealth Treasurer, refused when Premier of Western Australia in the late 90s, to permit the then colony to federate with the other colonies unless a railroad be built binding the proposed union together. This condition the Commonwealth will have fulfilled when the railroad is finished.

The road was intended to cost \$20,228,000. When completed it will have cost \$33,336,000. The first sod for it was officially turned in September, 1912. Its building is regarded as an extraordinary railroad performance.

AUSTRALIA INSURES SOLDIER

"Sheep King" of Commonwealth Responsible for Scheme.

A scheme for insuring soldiers from Australia in this war was launched early in July by Samuel McCaughey "the sheep king" of the Commonwealth, is now in operation.

Sir Samuel is an octogenarian bachelor pastoralist who lives at North Yanco, New South Wales. Him Australia owes much. He is a pioneer irrigator, and his sheep ranch at North Yanco is one of the finest on this continent. A few years ago his sheep properties covered 2,800,000 acres, and the number of sheep shorn on them was a million yearly. The wool often reached more than \$2,500,000 in value. He came to Australia 60 years ago from native town in the north of Ireland and is a member of the Legislative Council, the upper house of the New South Wales Parliament. Prior to the war he made important contributions to patriotic funds, including for equipping troops for the Boer War, and his charities then and now are numerous.

Sir Samuel's latest patriotic deed, the terms of which are contained in a deed of declaration now made public, is an undertaking to insure the lives of 500 Australian soldiers. Each policy is to be a special one on an Australian company for \$1, payable if the insured soldier dies with death or total disablement. Only recruits who have enlisted since early in July are eligible. The deed provides for other patriotic Australians joining with Sir Samuel in the scheme.

"Sir Samuel stipulates that the children of the men insured shall include illegitimate as well as legitimate children, and dependents shall include the mothers of illegitimate children." This liberal provision has excited favorable comment in Australia.

The work of carrying out the scheme has been entrusted to a board of four prominent citizens. Year after peace has been declared should there be any unexpected funds, the money may in the discretion of this board be spent for further benefit of the insured soldiers or their dependents, or it may be turned over to any philanthropic fund or institution connected with the war.

Snapshot Caught "U" Boat.

You can't catch a submarine putting salt on its tail—but you can by using a camera. At least, that the recipe of Lord and Lady Egerton.

Recently Lord and Lady Egerton were holidaying on the Irish coast. While strolling along the shore his lordship decided to take a dip in the briny.

Lady Egerton was carrying a kodak at the time and in a split play snapped him, as he cavorted in the water. Thereupon a suspicious officer on patrol pounced upon the couple. Of course, they told they were, but nevertheless the camera was seized. Their names and address were also recorded by the authorities.

Afterward, the titled pair in and trembling waited for some to happen. They weren't sure whether imprisonment or fines or for photographing in "forbidden areas" stared them in the face.

Then came the letter from a British official, enclosing a check for \$500. It was Lady Egerton's

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Have You Seen

BEAVER BOARD Paneled Walls and Ceilings?

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PHONE 13,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO

As a hunter the native Australian is marvellously adjusted to his environments. His success lies in an intimate knowledge of the habits of animals on land, in the ground, in trees, and under water, and his wonderfully developed powers of observation. He decoys pelicans by imitating their cries, catches ducks by diving below them, locates an opossum in a tree by marks on the bark or by the flight of mosquitoes, finds snakes by observing the action of birds, and follows a bee to its store for honey. Any animal which leaves a track, however dim, in sand, on rock, or in grass falls an easy prey to the black fellow. Children are taught to track lizards and snakes over bare rocks and to find their absent mother by following tracks too indistinct to serve as a guide for a European.

Perforation of Stamps.

The perforation of stamps was first commenced in England in 1853, for receipt and draft stamps, and for postage-stamps in 1854. Prior to that period stamps were separated by means of scissors, or a knife, or similar means, and in some cases those who required many resorted to the use of a roulette, a kind of cog-wheel furnished with small cutters, making a series of cuts between the stamps.

the other colonies unless a railroad be built binding the proposed union together. This condition the Commonwealth will have fulfilled when the railroad is finished.

The road was intended to cost \$20,228,000. When completed it will have cost \$23,336,000. The first sod for it was officially turned in September, 1912. Its building is regarded as an extraordinary railroad performance.

One thousand miles of it traverses a vast stretch of country which, until it was begun, virtually was trackless and waterless; had been without human habitation at least 140 to 150 years, and contained little animal life. The difficulties of construction have been enormous. Nor will maintenance be easy. Incidentally, American rails and American locomotives entered considerably into the road's construction.

Western Wheat.

One hundred million bushels of grain were loaded and handled over the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway System in Western Canada during the crop year ended August 31st. In all 88,953 cars were handled over its lines in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, 60,551 cars being moved through to Port Arthur and points east of that Lake Superior port. Wheat constituted the major portion of the total handlings, and was destined to relieve to a considerable degree the intense demand of the war-wracked peoples on the other side of the Atlantic.

In 1898, when the influence of the Canadian Northern Railway construction was beginning to be reflected in larger production on the western plains, the entire crop attained to less than 57 million bushels according to figures of the Department of the Interior. Accordingly the grain loaded and handled over the lines of the Canadian Northern—and a great deal of it produced from territory opened up for settlement since 1898—is almost double the western Canada production of 19 years ago. The difference is almost incalculable between the cash returns from the two crops to the farmer and to the manufacturers who provide the goods western Canadians need.

There are no statistics available of the capacity of the grain elevators in Canada in 1898, but official figures of the Department of the Interior show that in 1900 there were in Canada 426 elevators and 97 warehouses of a total capacity of 18,329,351 bushels. In 1916 and 1917 there were 3,360 elevators of a total capacity of 193,844,000 bushels.

Of these Manitoba has a capacity of 22,774,000; Saskatchewan, 65,625,000; Alberta, 25,886,000, and British Columbia, 1,793,000. The capacity of the terminal elevators in Ontario is given at 41,750,000 bushels. These are located chiefly at Port Arthur and Port William, at the head of Canadian Great Lakes navigation. The C. N. R. elevator at Port Arthur, capacity 9,500,000 bushels, being the largest consolidated elevator plant in the world.

Irish Cows.

Ireland has a breed of cattle that seldom grows more than three feet high and thrives on the poorest of pasturage, yet the cows yield large quantities of milk daily.

Only Eight Speakers.

There have been only eight speakers of the British House of Commons since the first reformed Parliament of 1833.

camera was seized. Their names and addresses were also recorded by the authorities.

Afterward, the titled pair in fact and trembling waited for something to happen. They weren't cured by their imprisonment or fines or by their photographing in "forbidden areas" stared them in the face.

Then came the letter from a British official, enclosing a check \$500. It was Lady Egerton's bounty for the capture of a German submarine.

Weak with wonder her lady read the glad tidings. Afterward she gave the money to a war charity it is said.

When developed by the authorities, the film had shown up two conspicuous objects. One was Lady Egerton in his watery garments; the other a hostile submarine's periscope. The British chasers star out for their unconscious prey. According to the story, they round it up before it could say "Jack R. Inson."

TWO SPORTS CONTRASTED

Professional Lacrosse Players Show to Advantage.

A correspondent of The New York Sun points out that only one professional baseball player from the major leagues has enlisted in the American army. The sole representative "Hank" Gowdy, formerly catcher of the Boston team in the National League. Other players have been photographed in uniforms, prohibited for the purpose, but ineligible, it is said, have applied for exemption. One of the most members of the New York National League team is said to have been excused because one of his arms shorter than the other, and because both his feet were cold. It is not a creditable showing for professional baseball. The players of the big leagues, whatever slight physical defects they might have, are highly-trained athletes, more ably bodied as a class than any other in the community. They are invariably well paid, some of them earning as much as \$15,000 for five months' work. They are petted by the public, regarded as national heroes, the average school boy, and together rewarded and praised on all proportion to their service to humanity.

Baseball is the national game of the United States. It is interesting to contrast this showing with the lacrosse, the national sport of Canada. The strange reluctance of prominent professional baseball players in the United States to themselves loyal Americans can fail to have a blighting effect on the efforts of the Sammlers over to introduce the game in England a worthy rival to cricket. Her Canada all our professional baseball is imported, but we have had professional lacrosse for some years, though this sport has dwindled. It was threatened with extinction before the war, it has produced several worthy representatives in men Nick Carter, Art Long, and Rowland, who have made the preme sacrifice; Harry Murtor prisoner in Germany; Jimmie Lins, Barber, Dr. Lachapelle, Gorman, and Guy Smith, who won decoration for the single-handed capture of a machine gun. To this record, professional baseball players in the United States will at least have to raise a battalion service abroad.—The Mail and Empire.

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Snapshot Caught "U" Boat.

You can't catch a submarine by putting salt on its tail—but you can by using a camera. At least, that is the recipe of Lord and Lady Egerton.

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Our Most Picturesque City

THE first white man who is known to have visited the district where Quebec now stands, was Jacques Cartier, in 1535, but Quebec, of course, owes its origin to Samuel de Champlain. Champlain was a native of the small French port of Brouage on the Bay of Biscay, and from his earliest boyhood was very much drawn towards a career of adventure. He served in the army of Henry IV. and took part in the struggles in Brittany under Jean d'Aumont, Francois de St. Luc, and Charles de Brissac. Then, at the end of the great League Wars, when the army of the League was disbanded, young Champlain went with his uncle, who was in charge of the transports conveying the Spanish allies back to their own country. He landed at Cadiz, and, being possessed with the spirit of adventure, joined an expedition which was setting sail for the West Indies, reached the coast of Mexico, penetrated far into the country, saw everything that was to be seen, and, according to his custom, made record of all he saw. That was in 1599, and some three years later, after he had returned to France, he set sail for the then little-known country of Canada. Once there, he established friendly relations with the Indians, explored the St. Lawrence to the rapids above Montreal, and, some five years later, founded the colony at Quebec, giving it its present name.

Quebec grew slowly. Champlain himself was ever more of an explorer than a colonizer, and, some twenty years after its foundation, it had but two permanently settled families, with a strange shifting population of monks, officials, and fur traders. Then again, the colony was viewed with scant favor by the British, so scant, indeed, that at last the authorities in London determined to seize these ill-defended French possessions. Three ships were accordingly sent out under letters of marque, commanded by David, Lewis, and Thomas Kirke, and Quebec, already reduced to sore straits, was compelled to surrender. Champlain was taken to England as a prisoner, but when Canada was restored to the French, as it was by the treaty of Germain-en-Laye, in 1633, Champlain returned to his post of governor of the "New France." When the colony was created a royal province, in 1663, Quebec became the capital.

The city's next great adventure was with the colonists of New England. In those days, France and England were almost perpetually at war with one another, and the war was invariably continued in any part of the world where Frenchmen and Englishmen came in contact. So, in 1690, when the wars of the Protestant succession were at their height, Sir William Phips, the Governor of Massachusetts, determined upon the ambitious scheme of repeating the exploits of Sir David Kirke, in 1629, by capturing the French colony of Quebec. Sir William accordingly fitted up a fleet and army in New England and moved against Quebec, only to meet with defeat at the hand of the French governor, the famous Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac. Once again, in 1711, a great British expedition was sent against

MINING INDUSTRY GROWS.

Lack of Labor is Chief Handicap to Progress.

How much the war has done for mineral exploitation in Canada is shown by a Government report prepared by the Mines Branch of the Federal Department of Mines.

The figures at a glance are:
Total value of production in 1916, \$177,357,454.

Total value of production in 1915, \$137,109,171.

Increase 29.3 per cent., or \$40,248,283.

Previous highest production in Canada (1913), \$145,634,812.

Not only has production increased in nickel, copper, zinc, iron, steel, and molybdenum as well as chromite and magnesite, but prices, as is well known, have never been better. Mining properties that before the war were not considered commercial propositions are now returning dividends. In all metals there has been an increase in output save in silver and lead.

The purely metallic production of the Dominion in 1916 was over \$107,000,000, as compared with \$75,800,000 in 1915, or an increase of 41.2 per cent.

British Columbia has done notably. In 1915 the value of her mineral production was \$28,689,425, or 20.92 per cent. of the total for the Dominion. In 1916 these figures had increased to \$40,191,744, or to 22.66 per cent. of the Dominion output. The percentage of increase for the province itself for 1916 slightly exceeds 40.

Labor has been the chief problem in the mining industry for the past two years. As the official report dispassionately records: "The mining output has been restricted and the efficiency of its operation considerably reduced by the withdrawal for war service of such a large proportion of the more highly experienced labor and engineering supervision."

This simply means, says the Vancouver World, that the voluntary system of recruiting has again shown itself a menace to the industrial production of the country. Under conscription miners would not have been allowed to enlist, neither would the "highly experienced labor and engineering supervision" be drained away from the place in the national economy it is best qualified to fill.

Preparing a Terrible Surprise.

A company of British Tommies were awaiting the signal to attack, when a seasoned old sergeant happened to notice a young soldier fresh from home showing signs of being somewhat badly affected by the nerve-racking period of waiting for the coming fight. The lad's teeth were chattering, his face was pale, and his knees were knocking together. "Jinkinson," the sergeant whispered, "is it trembling ye are for your skin?" "No, no, sergeant!" came the reply, as the lad made a brave effort to control his shaking limbs. "I'm trembling for the Germans; they don't know I'm here!"

Highest Woman Official.

The highest woman officer in the British army is Mrs. A. M. Chalmers Watson, M. D., who has just been appointed chief controller of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, which has over 4,000 members on duty behind the lines in France. Mrs. Watson is a sister of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty. She was the first woman physician graduated from Edinburgh University.

The Oldest V. C.

LESSONS OF WAR.

What the Empire Has Learned in Three Years.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, in a statement on the opening of the fourth year of the war, sums up the lessons which the war has thus far taught as follows:

"Tactical: Strategy, consisting as it does of principles, remains but little altered; but tactics, or the methods in the fighting field, have been strangely twisted through the use of high explosives, mechanical transport, machine fighting overhead and under water, and by the vast numbers of men employed.

"Scientific: In the field have been devised new explosives, poison gases, curative drugs, and many ingenious devices for killing or for saving men.

"Industrial: State control has been experimented with; intensive work has been introduced, and new industries, including standardization in ship-building and aeroplane manufacture, as well as the home supply of overseas products and of many things hitherto made in Germany.

"Social: Class distinctions have largely disappeared; work is done for work's sake; reforms long used in theory for political cloaks are becoming practical reality.

"Political: The exaggerated value of party politics and the inefficiency of our politicians at home and our diplomats abroad have all been shown.

"Imperial: What some were pleased to look upon as British colonies are now recognized as great self-contained nations actuated by a common tie and common aim, whose strength is in their freedom.

"International: Communion with our Allies in fighting for a high ideal has brought us into closer touch and mutual sympathy than any mere commercial alliance could have done.

"Domestic: The war has discovered the splendid courage and sense of duty that animates our race throughout, while the women by rising to the occasion have put themselves upon a new and higher plane.

"Educational and Religious: The need of new methods and new standards to meet the exigencies of the future has been more than plainly shown."

Were Treated Like Dogs.

The revolting cruelty to which British prisoners are subjected in German military camps was described by repatriated soldiers who arrived in London recently. Private George Elsley, of a Welsh regiment, who was captured in September, 1914, said:

"Although wounded, we were kept without food or water for days, and when one of us begged for something to drink, the nurse brought him a glass of water and threw it in his face. Later we were removed to a hospital at Schwerin, where we were well treated, and later still to the Gustrow internment camp, where we were treated like dogs.

"Although we were badly wounded, on our arrival at Gustrow we were kept standing in the snow, without boots, from 1 a.m. until 10 o'clock at night. Several of us nearly died of starvation. When we complained we were either prodded with bayonets, or the 'English blockade' was given as a reason for the shortage of food. The bedding was covered with vermin, and we slept on straw on the floor.

"After weeks of this hell we were set to work to build a canal. All the wounded men with arms and legs had to work, and if a man slacked off he received the butt end of a

couple. Of course, they told who they were, but nevertheless the camera was seized. Their names and address were also recorded for the authorities.

Afterward, the titled pair in fear and trembling waited for something to happen. They weren't sure whether imprisonment or fines or both, or photographing in "forbidden areas" stared them in the face.

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Professional Lacrosse Players Show to Advantage.

A correspondent of The New York Sun points out that only one professional baseball player from the major leagues has enlisted in the American army. The sole representative is Hank Gowdy, formerly catcher for the Boston team in the National League. Other players have been photographed in uniforms, probably lured for the purpose, but those eligible, it is said, have applied for exemption. One of the most noted members of the New York National League team is said to have been excused because one of his arms was shorter than the other, and maybe because both his feet were cold. It is not a creditable showing for professional baseball. The players in the big leagues, whatever slight physical defects they might have, are all highly-trained athletes, more able-bodied as a class than any other in the community. They are invariably well paid, some of them earning as much as \$15,000 for five months' work. They are petted by the public, regarded as national heroes by the average school boy, and altogether rewarded and praised out of proportion to their services to humanity.

Baseball is the national game of the United States. It is interesting to contrast this showing with that of lacrosse, the national sport of Canada. The strange reluctance of prominent professional baseball players in the United States to show themselves loyal Americans cannot fail to have a blighting effect upon the efforts of the Sammies overseas to introduce the game in England as worthy rival to cricket. Here in Canada all our professional baseball players, imported, but we have had professional lacrosse for some years, and though this sport has dwindled and is threatened with extinction before the war, it has produced several worthy representatives in men like Jack Carter, Art Long, and John Howland, who have made the supreme sacrifice; Harry Murton, a prisoner in Germany; Jimmie Collins, Barber, Dr. Lachapelle, Joeorman, and Guy Smith, who won a decoration for the single-handed capture of a machine gun. To equal this record, professional baseball players in the United States will at last have to raise a battalion for service abroad.—The Mail and Empire.

The best 35 Cent Tea in Japanee, at JUDSON'S.

Englishmen came in contact. So, in 1690, when the wars of the Protestant succession were at their height, Sir William Phips, the Governor of Massachusetts, determined upon the ambitious scheme of repeating the exploits of Sir David Kirke, in 1629, by capturing the French colony of Quebec. Sir William accordingly fitted up a fleet and army in New England and moved against Quebec, only to meet with defeat at the hand of the French governor, the famous Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac. Once again, in 1711, a great British expedition was sent against it under Sir Hovenden Walker, but this one was shipwrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and France remained in undisturbed possession until the eventful year of 1759.

The year 1759, of course, marks the great epoch in Canadian history. Once again, England and France were in the midst of a great struggle, the Seven Years' War. The American campaigns of that war had hitherto been of the usual spasmodic character, but after Amherst had captured Louisville, in 1758, the various campaigns were co-ordinated. Amherst himself was to lead an expedition out of New England against Montreal by way of Lake Champlain, whilst to the young British general, James Wolfe, was intrusted the capture of Quebec. The story of Wolfe's famous attack on the city, how, at first, he failed at all points, and finally, as a forlorn hope, led his men up the steep footpath from "Wolfe's Cove" to the summit of the Plains of Abraham; how, next morning, "one perfect volley" won the day for the English; and how the two great rival generals, Wolfe and Montcalm, fell within a few hours of one another, is one of the epics of modern military history. Thereafter Quebec's history was uneventful. To-day, with a population of some 80,000, it is still Canada's most picturesque city.

British Columbia Shipbuilding.

The steel steamer War Dog, the first ship of its type to be built in British Columbia, was recently launched at Vancouver. The War Dog, with a length of three hundred and fifteen feet, is also the first steel cargo vessel to be built in that province. The contract was placed by a Japanese steamship company through an English firm. Since the steamer was launched she has been sold to a British firm. A contract for the first ship to be built on the north arm of the Fraser River has been signed by a local firm of contractors and the Dominion Government. It calls for a wooden ship two hundred and twenty-five feet long.

Old Railway Man.

The death occurred at Guelph recently of John Harvie, traffic manager of the old Northern Railway of Canada, and alderman of Toronto in the '80's. Born in Campbellton, Argylshire, Scotland, 85 years ago, the late Mr. Harvie had been a resident of Toronto 65 years. He was the first railway conductor on the first Ontario railway.

"Camouflage."

To deceive the eye of the enemy is no new thing in warfare, but in the present conflict it has become for the first time an important and even vital element of tactics. The new war word, "camouflage," covers a wide range, from optical illusions to expedients for obtaining invisibility.

ECONOMIZE NOW.

Poison all the rats and mice around your houses and barns. They destroy many hundred dollars worth of grain and food stuff in a year. Elcays Rat Paste will do it. For sale at WAL-LACE'S Drug Store.

Highest Woman Official.

The highest woman officer in the British army is Mrs. A. M. Chalmers Watson, M. D., who has just been appointed chief controller of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, which has over 4,000 members on duty behind the lines in France. Mrs. Watson is a sister of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty. She was the first woman physician graduated from Edinburgh University.

The Oldest V. C.

The death has occurred at Eastbourne, in his eighty-sixth year, of Captain Henry Michael Jones, V. C., the senior holder of the decoration in Great Britain. He won his decoration at the battle of Alma, September 20th, 1854.

Although we were badly wounded, on our arrival at Quibron we were kept standing in the snow, without boots, from 1 a.m. until 10 o'clock at night. Several of us nearly died of starvation. When we complained we were either prodded with bayonets, or the 'English blockade' was given as a reason for the shortage of food. The bedding was covered with vermin, and we slept on straw on the floor.

"After weeks of this hell we were set to work to build a canal. All the wounded men with arms and legs had to work, and if a man slacked off he received the butt end of a rifle. One day we saw several wounded men stabbed by their guards, and they were afterwards carried to a hospital. One man who refused to work was taken away and we never saw him again."



WRIGLEY'S

The Gum of Gumption

Cleanses the teeth—sweetens the mouth—allays thirst and fatigue.

The Forces in Europe are finding it a great comfort.

It gives them vim and staying power.

It is refreshing to workers everywhere.

Smokers will find it soothing and cooling

Chew it after every meal



MADE IN CANADA



"THE FLAVOUR LASTS"

Gordon Craig

Soldier of Fortune — by Randall Parrish



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There was nothing there to interest me, and I crossed a narrow space of grass to where a broken picket fence was visible amid a fringe of weeds. No description can fitly picture the gloomy desolation surrounding that ramshackle place. Evidently this fence, now a mere ruin, had once served to protect a garden plot. But I saw merely a tangled mass of wild vegetation, so thick and high as to obstruct the view. Narrow footpaths branched in either direction, and I chose to follow the one to the right, thinking thus to skirt the fence and learn what was beyond before approaching the negro cabins on the opposite side. To my surprise I found myself suddenly standing on the bank of a narrow bayou, the water clear, yet apparently motionless, the opposite shore heavily timbered. Owing to a sharp curve I could see scarcely a hundred yards in either direction, yet close in beside the shore a light boat was skimming over the gray water. Even as I gazed, the fellow plying the paddle saw me and waved his hand. In another moment the bow grounded on the bank and its occupant came stumbling up the slight declivity.

He was a medium sized, wiry looking fellow, with olive skin and small mustache, dressed in brown corduroy, a colored handkerchief wound about his head in lieu of a hat. As he came to the level where I stood he stopped suddenly, staring into my face.

"Sacre! I thought eet vas Coombs. Who are you, m'sieur?"

"I came in last night," I replied evasively, "and was just looking about a bit."

The black eyes searched my face, and I noted his right hand touch the hilt of a knife in his belt.

"What water is this?" I asked, ignoring his action. "Bayou?"

"Oui, m'sieur."

"Are we near the sea?"

"Twenty-seex mile. You not know where you are? 'Tis odd you not know, m'sieur."

I laughed, enjoying his bewilderment, yet not realizing how to turn it to better account.

"Oh, no. I came by train in the night and am a little hazy as to location. You live about here?"

"Som' time. Then off again—sailor. Where Coombs? You know, m'sieur?"

"No. I don't," I acknowledged. "Asleep in his cabin likely."

The creole, for such he undoubtedly

"Easily settled. Come with me, and I'll show you."

Rather to my surprise neither objected to the test, and we tramped in single file toward the house. Some precaution kept me at the rear, and I followed silently to the room of the murder.

There was the furniture as I remembered it, the dirty walls, the opened window. But the overturned chair stood against the wall, the cards were stacked on the table, and there was no body lying on the floor. Coombs let out a harsh laugh.

"Well, where's yer dead man? I reckon ye don't see none, hey?"

"No," I insisted, "but I did see once—twice. The body lay there where the stain shows on the floor. It has been carried away within half an hour."

"A likely story. Who could do the job? Nobody round this shebang but Sallie an' me. I sure ain't been in yere, an' I reckon it wan't Sallie. So cut it out, young feller. After breakfast you an' I'll have a talk an' find out a few things. Come on, Broussard, an' let's talk over that matter o' ours."

The two went down the stairs together, and I closed the door of the rear room and stepped out into the hall. Sallie was in the kitchen, for I heard her voice questioning the men as they passed through. Out of the window I caught a glimpse of them both disappearing through the weeds toward the bayou.

That dead body had not moved itself. Human hands had accomplished the deed during the brief period of my absence outside. Whose hands could have done it? Not those of Coombs, surely, for he could not have passed me and attained the house while I was in the garden unseen, nor Sallie, for she possessed no strength to more than drag the dead man to some nearby covert. With the possibility of this in mind I searched the vacant rooms of that floor, closets and all, thoroughly, but to no result. There was therefore but one conclusion possible—unknown parties were involved. We were not alone in the house in spite of its apparent desertion.

I paused in doubt before Mrs. Bernard's door, convinced this was the truth. Should I tell her frankly the story of the night, my vague discoveries, my suspicion? I surely had no right to deceive the woman or keep her with me. I had determined my

She looked at me frankly.

"Now I am simply going to trust you fully. I must. There is no other way. I thought it all over and over again last night and determined to confess everything as soon as we met this morning."

CHAPTER VII.

The Decision.

NOW that I could openly associate myself with Philip Henley's wife in a struggle to retain for her what was justly her own, all feeling of doubt vanished, and I became grimly confident of the final result.

"I am glad to know that," I said, "for now I can work openly, knowing exactly what I ought to do. I have felt like a rat skulking in a hole. I believed what those men told me. They convinced me with proofs I could not ignore, but they must have lied. Would it be possible for Philip Henley to be in a penitentiary convicted of crime?"

"It would not be," she returned firmly. "There was no time after I left him for an arrest and conviction. That alone is sufficient to convince me of fraud and conspiracy. His remittances were amply sufficient."

"Then what do you think has occurred?"

"Either one of two things," she said soberly. "He is dead or helplessly in the power of those men who sent you here. There is no other conclusion possible. They had possession of his papers, even his private memoranda. They knew more of conditions here than I had ever been told. In my judgment, he is dead. Otherwise I cannot conceive it possible they would dare attempt to carry out such a conspiracy. The very boldness of their plan convinces me they believed no one lived to expose them. They knew he was dead and believed, if I still lived, that I knew nothing of his inheritance. The telegram announcing the judge's death I never saw. It must have arrived while Philip was too intoxicated to grasp its meaning."

"You know nothing, then, of the two men Neale and Vall?"

"No. There is a Justin C. Vall, a lawyer, in the city. I found the name in the directory and called at his office. He was away making political speeches, had been gone two weeks."

"Then the fellow assumed that name, thinking I might be familiar with it and thus be impressed with the legality of the transaction. As to Neale, I will go to the courthouse in this county and find out about him. You have told me the whole truth about yourself now?"

"Absolutely, yes. Here is my marriage certificate; I have always kept it with me, for I have been afraid of him almost from the first. I gave you the name Bernard unthinkingly, as that was the name he insisted upon living under. Is that all you wish to know?"

"All now, yes. I must have time to think and plan what is best for us to do. I can already see my duty sufficiently clear, but not how to go at it. The fact is, Mrs. Henley—"

"Would it not be better for you to call me Viola?" she interrupted. "Some one might overhear, and we must continue to carry out the deception, I suppose."

"Then, Viola"—and her eyes suddenly flashed into mine—"the conditions I have already discovered here in this house are so less strange and dangerous than the mission which brought

HIS HEART BADLY AFFECTED

"Fruit-a-tives" Soon Relieve This Dangerous Condition

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"For two years, I was a victim Acute Indigestion and Gas In The Stomach. It afterwards attacked my Heart and I had pains all over my body so that I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of Medicine but none of them did me any good. At last, I decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. I bought the first box last June, and now I am well, after using only three boxes. I recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to anyone suffering from Indigestion."

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comes within a hundred yards of the rear of the house, so concealed in trees and weeds as to be almost invisible until you stand on the banks. You are only a little over twenty miles from the gulf. Altogether this would make an ideal hiding place for Mob or New Orleans thieves."

"What do you mean to do?"

The question was asked quietly, and I glanced at her, noting the color had returned to her cheeks.

"I? Why, remain and ferret it out, I suppose," and I laughed. "Coombs is going to have a talk with me later. Intends to make sure who I am, I doubt, and I may learn something from him during the interview."

"What about me?"

"You had better return to town. A traveling man on the train said the was a good hotel. Probably Coombs has some kind of a rig we can drive down in. I'll ask him after breakfast."

"Is it because you do not wish to with you?"

"I shall feel more free alone," I replied, "for I shall have only myself to guard. I am used to taking care of myself. Besides, this is likely to prove a rather unpleasant situation for lady."

"And you conclude I can be of no help, no assistance?"

The cracked voice of Sallie came up the stairs, the unexpected sound startling both.

"I reckon you all better com' down an' eat."

She stood in the light of the front door watching us, and we descended the flight of steps without exchanging a word. The woman turned and waited in advance into the dining room.

"Where is Coombs?" I asked, looking about curiously.

"He done eat already, but I reckon he'll be found 'bout after awhile. You all just help yourselves."

We endeavored to tell as we sampled the meal, directing our conversation into safe channels, both observing with a feeling that whatever we said would be overheard. The woman had vanished into the dark passage leading toward the kitchen. Neither of us ate heartily and as soon as we dared pushed back our chairs. It was

"Are we near the sea?"
"Twenty-seer mile. You not know where you are? 'Tis odd you not know, m'sieur."

I laughed, enjoying his bewilderment, yet not realizing how to turn it to better account.

"Oh, no. I came by train in the night and am a little hazy as to location. You live about here?"

"Som' time. Then off again—sailor. Where Coombs? You know, m'sieur?"

"No. I don't." I acknowledged. "Asleep in his cabin likely."

The creole, for such he undoubtedly was, made a swift resolve.

"'Tis like, m'sieur. I find out. May-be you come too."

The last was more of an order than a question. I gave it no apparent heed, but turned in the direction of the cabins. I had no reason to avoid Coombs. Indeed, I desired to see him, and I had no intention of permitting this lad to suppose that I feared his veiled threats. Without so much as glancing back at him I advanced along the foot-path, my hands in my pockets. Yet my mind leaped from point to point in eager speculation. Little as I liked Coombs this creole was even more dangerous. The one was a rough, the other a venomous snake. So far as the original purpose of my adventure was concerned it had already largely faded from recollection. The swift recurrence of more startling events dominated.

"Ze right; turn to ze right, m'sieur," said a voice behind me, and then I saw Coombs standing before the door of the second cabin.

"What does this mean, Broussard?" he growled savagely. "Where did you pick up that fellow?"

"At the landing," the creole hastened to explain. "How could I tell? He said he knew you, m'sieur."

"Oh, he did, hey? Well, all I know about him is that he blew in here last night with a woman. Claimed to be young Henley and took possession of the place. I reckon it's about time I saw some papers to prove what yer are, young feller, 'for' yer go snoopin' round at daylight. What's yer game anyhow?"

The man's bluster gave me my clew. The thought suddenly occurred to me that for some reason he was more afraid of me than I of him.

"You can see my authority, Coombs, any time you are ready to exhibit your own," I returned coolly, leaning back against the side of the cabin and staring him straight in the eyes. "If you are the overseer here, then it is my money that is paying your wages, and from the look of things you'll not hold the job long at that."

Coombs did not cringe, but my tone brought him uneasiness.

"The niggers won't work," he returned gruffly. "Thar ain't a nigger on the place."

"Apparently white men enough hanging around. What's the matter with the negroes?"

"Ghosts," and the fellow laughed. "Maybe yer've seen sum?"

I straightened up, stung by the sneer in his voice.

"No, but I've seen something more to the point—a murdered man."

"What?"

"Just what I said. There was a man killed last night in that back room upstairs. Shot in the head through the window. I heard the shot and investigated. His body lies there now."

I saw Broussard's snaky eyes flash across toward Coombs' face, but the latter remained motionless.

"It's a d— lie!" he ejaculated roughly. "There is nobody there!"

This in mind I searched the vacant rooms of that floor, closets and all, thoroughly, but to no result. There was therefore but one conclusion possible—unknown parties were involved. We were not alone in the house in spite of its apparent desertion.

I paused in doubt before Mrs. Bernard's door, convinced this was the truth. Should I tell her frankly the story of the night, my vague discoveries, my suspicion? I surely had no right to deceive the woman or keep her with me. I had determined myself to face it out—to risk life, if need be, to learn the truth. But I had no right to involve her further.

I rapped at the door twice before there was any movement within. Then her voice asked who was there, and at my answer she came out fully dressed, fronting me with questioning eyes.

"The night has rested you," I said smilingly, my heart beating in swift appreciation of her beauty. "Are you ready for breakfast?"

"For anything to escape the loneliness of that room," she replied seriously. "If I really look rested it is not from sleep, for I have passed the night in terror. My slumber was fitful and filled with dreams. But I am sure of some things—my door was tried twice, and I heard some one prowling about the hall."

"That might have been I," I interrupted, "as I was out there during the night, but I certainly never tried your door."

"You had a light?"

"Yea."

"I saw that shining over the transom. It was much later when my door was tried—not long before daylight, I think. Whoever it was passed out the front hall window on to the porch roof. My light was burning, although turned low, and no doubt he saw me sitting up, wide awake, on the edge of the bed, for he had disappeared by the time I gained sufficient courage to approach the window and look out."

"Climbed down the trellis probably," I said, deeply interested. "It appears strong enough to support a man. I wish you had got sight of the fellow."

She lifted her hands to her head.

"But I was so frightened. My head throbs now with pain. I was frightened last night in the darkness. I confess I completely lost my nerve and would have run away if I could. Perhaps I even said things which made you believe I regretted my action in coming with you. But I am more myself now, and I mean to remain and discover what it all means. Can you guess why? Do you not suspect who I am?"

"Who are you?—Only as you have told me."

"And I told you only a half truth. I am the wife of Philip Henley." Her cheeks flushed, a touch of passion in her voice as she faced me. "That is the truth. Do you suppose that I would ever have come here with you otherwise? No matter how desperate my condition was, that would have been impossible. I should have despised myself."

My surprise at this avowal kept me silent, yet I could not conceal the admiration from revelation in my eyes. She must have read aright, for she drew back a step, grasping the knob of the door.

"I—I wanted to tell you yesterday—all the way coming down here. But I wanted to discover just what you were like."

"You mean whether I could be trusted?"

"All now, yes. I must have time to think and plan what is best for us to do. I can already see my duty sufficiently clear, but not how to go at it. The fact is, Mrs. Henley—"

"Would it not be better for you to call me Viola?" she interrupted. "Some one might overhear, and we must continue to carry out the deception, I suppose."

"Then, Viola"—and her eyes suddenly flashed into mine—"the conditions I have already discovered here in this house are no less strange and dangerous than the mission which brought us here. Everything looks bad. There was murder committed in this house last night."

"Murder!" Her face went white, her fingers clasping my sleeve. "Who was killed? Coombs? That woman?"

"Neither. A man I never saw before. I heard the shot and found him



"Murder!" her face went white. "Who was killed?"

lying dead on the floor of the rear room. He had been shot in the back of the head through an open window. And I told her the whole story.

Bewildered consternation was clearly manifested in the girl's white face, and yet there was a firmness to the lips that promised anything but surrender. For an instant she seemed to struggle to regain her breath.

"Oh, how terrible! I can scarcely realize that all you have told me can be fact. There were pirates along this coast once—I have read of them—but now, in our age of the world, even to dream of such a state of affairs would be madness. What can it mean? Have you any theory?"

"Absolutely none. I am groping in the dark without a single clew. But in my judgment there are others than Coombs, Sallie and the creole involved about whom we know nothing."

"You mean there is a band, that we have stumbled into a rendezvous of outlaws?"

"I suspicion so. This plantation has been practically abandoned for years. Even when the judge was alive he lived in town and could get no negroes to work out here because they believed the place was haunted. A bayou

"Where is Coombs?" I asked, looking about curiously.

"He done eat already, but I reckon he'll be found 'tain after awhile. You all just help yourselves."

We endeavored to talk as we sampled the meal, directing our conversation into safe channels, both obsessed with a feeling that whatever we said would be overheard. The woman had vanished into the dark passage leading toward the kitchen. Neither I use ate heartily and as soon as we dared pushed back our chairs. It was

a relief to get out of the room, but we stood a moment in the front doorway breathing in the fresh air. I noticed a giant form approaching the house through the weeds.

"Coombs is coming already for the interview," I said hastily. "As it may be stormy, perhaps you had better treat upstairs."

"I will go," she said quickly, "but shall not leave this house while you remain."

She was gone before I could speak before I could even grasp the full purport of her decision. I followed the flutter of her skirt up the stairs half tempted to rush after, yet as I instantly comprehended the uselessness of any attempt at influencing her. Even the short space of our acquaintance had served to convince me that she was a woman of resource, of character and determination.

I heard the thud of Coombs' feet upon the steps of the veranda. Then he had been drinking I realized at glance, and it was equally evident that he planned to overawe me by brute domineering.

"So yer've got through eatin,' hey? he began coarsely. "Whar's the male? Thought I saw her there."

"You did," I returned coldly. "The Mrs. Henley has returned to the room."

"Mrs. Henley, huh! Think yer'll pull that bluff over me?"

"What bluff?"

"Aw, this Henley racket you sprung last night—'bout yer being young P. Henley come back."

"Did I say that?"

"Yer shure did," eying me in surprise. "I reckon my ears heard right. Why, what are yer this morning?"

"If I ever made any such claim that, Coombs, it was merely to assist our admittance. It's different this morning, and I am going to be just frank with you as you are with me. That square?"

"I reckon," uneasily, not yet able gauge my purpose and feeling his bluff a failure. "I ain't got nothin' to ter about so fur as I know. Let's go aside, whar we kin have it out quick like."

I followed him into the front room and he kicked out a chair so as to bring my face to the windows. As I sat into it I noticed a dusty mirror opposite which gave me a dim reflection the entire room. Coombs shut the door leading to the back of the house and sat down facing me, his big hands on his knees. His effort to look pleas-

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mes within a hundred yards of the rear of the house, so concealed by trees and weeds as to be almost invisible until you stand on the banks. We are only a little over twenty miles from the gulf. Altogether this would make an ideal hiding place for Mobile New Orleans thieves."
"What do you mean to do?"
The question was asked quietly, and glanced at her, noting the color had turned to her cheeks.
"Why, remain and ferret it out, suppose," and I laughed. "Coombs going to have a talk with me later. tends to make sure who I am about, and I may learn something from him during the interview."
"What about me?"
"You had better return to town. A traveling man on the train said there is a good hotel. Probably Coombs is some kind of a rig we can drive on in. I'll ask him after breakfast."
"Is it because you do not wish me to see you?"
"I shall feel more free alone," I replied, "for I shall have only myself to care. I am used to taking care of myself. Besides, this is likely to prove rather unpleasant situation for a while."
"And you conclude I can be of no help, no assistance?"
The cracked voice of Sallie came to me up the stairs, the unexpected sound startling both.
"I reckon you all better com' down here."
She stood in the light of the front or watching us, and we descended a flight of steps without exchanging word. The woman turned and walked in advance into the dining room.
"Where is Coombs?" I asked, looking about curiously.
"He done eat already, but I reckon 'll be found here after awhile. You just help yourselves."
We endeavored to talk as we sat at the meal, directing our conversation into safe channels, both obsessed with a feeling that whatever we said could be overheard. The woman had vanished into the dark passage leading toward the kitchen. Neither of us ate heartily and as soon as we were pushed back our chairs. It was

only made him appear uglier than usual.

"Waal, go on!" he said gruffly. I crossed my legs comfortably and leaned back in the chair, quite conscious of thus adding to his irritation. My best card was cool indifference.

"There is not much to say," I replied deliberately. "I'll answer your questions so far as I think best, and then I'll ask a few of you. The lady upstairs is Viola Henley, the wife of Phillip Henley. She has come down here to take legal possession of this property. That is the situation in a nutshell. I am merely accompanying her to make sure that she gets a square deal."

His jaw sagged, and his eyes wandered.

"Oh!" he managed to articulate. "What is your real game?"

"Exactly as I have stated it, Coombs. To the best of my knowledge Phillip Henley is dead—at least he has disappeared—and his widow is the rightful heir to this estate."

"Waal, I reckon he ain't dead—not by a jugful!"

I felt the hot blood pump in my veins. Did the man know this to be true, or was he merely making the claim for effect?

"That, of course, remains to be proved," I returned smilingly.

"Oh, does it, now! So does this yer wife business, to my thinkin'. Waal, it won't take long ter settle the matter, believe me. Who are you enybow?"

"My name is Craig—Gordon Craig."

"A lawyer?"

"Not guilty."

"A detective?"

"Same plea."

I thought he gave a grunt of relief. "All right, then. I reckon I got yer number, Craig. Yer after a little easy money. Somehow, yer caught on to the mixup down yere an' framed up a scheme to cop the coin. Might have worked, too, if I hadn't been on the job an' posted. Nice lookin' girl, yer picked up!"

"Drop that, Coombs!" I interrupted sharply, leaning forward and staring him in the eyes.

"Oh, too nice, hey!"

"Yes, too nice for you to befool even with your tongue. If you mention her name again except in terms of respect there is going to be trouble."

He laughed, opening and closing his big hands.

"I mean it," I went on soberly.

"Don't think I am afraid of you. No, you keep your hands where they are! If it comes to a draw you'll find me quick enough to block your game. Now, listen!"

I made no display of a weapon. He could not be sure that I was armed, yet my right hand was hidden in the side pocket of my coat. The brute and the coward struggled for mastery in his face.

"I've told you the truth about who we are and our purpose in coming here," I went on slowly and clearly, "because I have decided to fight in the open. Now, I want to know who you are—what authority you have on the Henley plantation. Speak up!"

The reply came reluctantly, but there must have been a sternness in my face which compelled an answer.

"I told yer—I'm the overseer."

"A fine specimen, from the looks of the place. What were you ordered to grow—weeds?"

"That's none o' your business."

"It's the business of the lady upstairs."

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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CHAPTER VIII.

Circumstantial Evidence.

SUDDENLY I became aware that his glance was not directly upon me, and I lifted my own eyes to the surface of the tarnished mirror behind where he sat. It reflected the large portrait of the late Judge Henley hanging on the opposite wall, and—by the gods—I thought I saw it move, settle back into position! I was upon my feet instantly, swinging aside into a better position for defense. Before Coombs could realize what had occurred I had the gun muzzle at the side of his head.

"Now answer," I commanded sharply. "Whose orders put you here?"

He choked, shrinking back helpless in the chair.

"You won't always have the drop on me."

"Well, I have now. Speak up. Who is the man?"

"Phillip Henley," he whispered, so low I scarcely caught the name.

"What?"

"Waal, I told yer," he growled resentfully. "Yer kin believe er not, just as you please, but so help me that's the truth. I reckon I know."

As I stared at him, half believing, half incredulous, I became conscious that she stood in the hall doorway. Coombs lifted his head, glad of any distraction, and I glanced aside also, down

this morning to fight in the open, under my own name. That is the right way, is it not?"

"Yes, I think so," and she lifted her eyes to mine. "I like you better for that."

"I think I like myself better also," I said with a laugh. "I confess I didn't care much at first. But after what you said the night of our arrival I began to view the thing in a new light, and to despise my part in it. Yet even then I felt bound to carry out my agreement. It was only when you told me your identity, that I felt free to decide otherwise. I want to serve you, and I want you to respect me. Down in your heart you haven't really been assured that I was not one of that gang of conspirators. You came down here to watch me."

"No—no. I scarcely think I ever doubted you, only it was all very strange. Nothing seemed real."

"We are both getting our heads above the mist now," I interrupted gently, "and deep as the mystery appears, when finally solved it will clearly prove a very sordid, commonplace affair. The main thing is for us to thoroughly understand and trust each other."

"I trust you." And both her hands were impulsively extended. "I have from the very first. I did not come here to watch, but because I believed

curiously. "He done out already, but I reckon 'll be found 'twa after awhile. You 'just help yersever."

We endeavored to talk as we sawed the meal, directing our conversation into safe channels, both obsessed with a feeling that whatever we said could be overheard. The woman had pushed into the dark passage leading toward the kitchen. Neither of us ate heartily and as soon as we were pushed back our chairs. It was relief to get out of the room, but as we stood a moment in the front doorway breathing in the fresh air I noticed a giant form approaching the house through the weeds.

"Coombs is coming already for his interview," I said hastily. "As it may be stormy, perhaps you had better repeat upstairs."

"I will go," she said quickly, "but I shall not leave this house while you main."

She was gone before I could speak, for I could even grasp the full support of her decision. I followed a flutter of her skirt up the stairs, half tempted to rush after, yet as instantly comprehended the uselessness of any attempt at influencing her. The short space of our acquaintance had served to convince me that she was a woman of resource, of character and determination.

I heard the thud of Coombs' feet on the steps of the veranda. That I had been drinking I realized at a glance, and it was equally evident that he planned to overawe me by brutal minceering.

"So yer've got through eatin' hey?" began coarsely. "Whar's the female? Thought I saw her here."

"You did," I returned coldly, "but Mrs. Henley has returned to her room."

"Mrs. Henley, huh! Think yer kin all that bluff over me?"

"What bluff?"

"Aw, this Henley racket you sprung last night—'bout yer being young Phil Henley come back."

"Did I say that?"

"Yer shure did," eying me in some surprise. "I reckon my ears heard all right. Why, what are yer this mornin'?"

"If I ever made any such claim as that, Coombs, it was merely to assure your admittance. It's different this mornin', and I am going to be just as frank with you as you are with me. Is that square?"

"I reckon," uneasily, not yet able to gauge my purpose and feeling his bluff failure. "I ain't got nothin' ter lie out so fur as I know. Let's go in, whar we kin have it out quiet."

I followed him into the front room, and he kicked out a chair so as to bring my face to the windows. As I sank to it I noticed a dusty mirror opposite which gave me a dim reflection of the entire room. Coombs shut the door leading to the back of the house and sat down facing me, his big hands on his knees. His effort to look pleasant

"because I have decided to fight in the open. Now, I want to know who you are—what authority you have on the Henley plantation. Speak up!"

The reply came reluctantly, but there must have been a sternness in my face which compelled an answer.

"I told yer—I'm the overseer."

"A fine specimen, from the looks of the place. What were you ordered to grow—weeds?"

"That's none o' your business."

"It's the business of the lady upstairs, Coombs, and I am representing her at present. It will be just as well for you to be civil. Who appointed you to this position—the administrators?"

"I reckon not."

"Ever hear of a man named Neale—P. B. Neale?"

"No."

"Or Joshua C. Vail?"

He shook his head.

"No one sent you any word, then, that we were coming or gave you any orders to look after us?"

The blank expression of his face was sufficient answer. I waited a moment, thinking, endeavoring to determine my next move. This knowledge made one thing clear—we were playing a lone hand. As well planned as was the scheme of those two conspirators, they had reckoned without sufficient knowledge of the existing conditions here. But was this true? Would villains as shrewd as they be guilty of such neglect? Besides, they had assured me that the overseer would be notified of our coming. Suddenly there flashed back to my memory a picture of that murdered man in the rear room. Could he be the connecting link, the overseer sent by Neale? Only the harshest measure would compel Coombs to acknowledge the truth. I drew in my breath, every nerve braced for action. Then I jerked the pistol from my pocket and held it, glimmering ominously in the light, across my knee.

"You probably have some reason for lying to me," I said coldly, "and now I am going to give you an equally good reason for telling the truth. What do you know about the administrators of this estate? There is one named Neale, isn't there?"

"I—I reckon so."

"How do you know?"

"Waal," feeling it useless to struggle against the argument presented by the blue steel barrel, "all I know is a fellow com' long yere awhile back with a paper signed Neale, thinkin' ter take my job."

"What happened to him?"

"Oh, he just nat'ally got kicked out inter the road, an' I reckon he's a running yet. He was a miserable Yankee runt, an' I didn't hurt the cuss none to speak of. What yer askin' all this fer anyhow," he questioned anxiously, "an a-drawin' that gun on me?"

"It seemed to be the only available method for extracting information. Pardon my insistence, Coombs, but wasn't that dead man up there the fellow Neale sent?"

"Not by a jugful," and I could see the perspiration break out on his forehead. "Why, there wan't none anyhow. That guy skipped out north ag'in."

"Under whose orders are you in charge here?"

He was so long in answering, his eyes glaring ugly under heavy brows, that I elevated my weapon, half believing he meditated an attack.

"Well, I have now. Speak up. Who is the man?"

"Philip Henley," he whispered, so low I scarcely caught the name.

"What?"

"Waal, I told yer," he growled resentfully. "Yer kin believe er not, just as you please, but so help me that's the truth. I reckon I know."

As I stared at him, half believing, half incredulous, I became conscious that she stood in the hall doorway. Coombs lifted his head, glad of any respite, and I glanced aside also, dropping the pistol back into my coat pocket.

"You—you were quarrelling?" she asked, coming into the room. "You were so long I became anxious and came down."

"Nothing serious," I assured her smilingly. "Coombs here was a little reluctant to impart information, and I was compelled to resort to primitive methods. The result has been quite satisfactory."

"Kin I go now?" he asked uneasily.

"Yes, by way of the front door."

I watched his great hulking figure until he disappeared along the path leading around the house. I had no fear that he would ever face me openly. All I needed to guard against was treachery. Then I turned and looked into the questioning eyes of the woman.

"What did you learn? What did he say?"

"Only one thing of real importance," I answered in subdued tone, "and I dragged that out of him by threat. He was not employed by Neale, and the fellow who was sent down here to assist us was disposed of in some way."

"Killed you mean?"

"I suspect as much, but Coombs claims he was kicked off the place and returned north."

For a moment she stood silent, breathing heavily, her eyes on my face. In the pause I saw again the picture of the old judge and remembered.

"Why is he here, then? What authority has he?"

"Come outside into the garden and I will tell you the whole story."

In front of the veranda and to the right of the brick walk the latticework of a small summer house could be discerned through a maze of shrubbery and weeds. On a rustic seat within we were completely screened from observation. With flushed cheeks and eyes bright and questioning she could scarcely wait for me to begin.

"Now tell me. Surely we are out of sight and hearing."

"I do not think I shall ever be entirely assured as to that until I know more of our exact situation," I replied, speaking cautiously. "We may have been seen coming here, and those weeds would easily conceal an eavesdropper. The truth is, I have gained very little information of value and am as mystified as ever. If that fellow told the truth it is beyond my understanding. I think he lied and yet cannot be sure. He claims to be working under the orders of Philip Henley."

"What! Impossible!"

"So I felt, and consequently hesitated to tell you, but now that I have been compelled to do so, I will explain in full. He said this under a menace, a condition which often inspires men to speak the truth. I can scarcely imagine his making up such a story, for he is a dull witted fellow, and even before he had threatened to test your claims to be Henley's wife."

"You told him, then?"

"Everything, except the original cause of our being here. I determined

Nothing seemed real."

"We are both getting our heads above the mist now," I interrupted gently, "and deep as the mystery appears, when finally solved it will thoroughly prove a very sordid, commonplace affair. The main thing is for us to thoroughly understand and trust each other."

"I trust you." And both her hands were impulsively extended. "I have from the very first. I did not come here to watch, but because I believed in you. Truly this was my motive rather than any thought of the property. I came because—because I knew you needed me. I had an intuition that you were going into danger, into some trap. It was not until that afternoon that I realized clearly what this all meant to me personally. I seemed to wake up as from a dream. Then I sat down in the rest room of one of those big department stores and thought it all out. At first I determined to tell you everything, but I did—did not know you at all. I trusted you, I believed in you, I—I had to test you, Gordon Craig."

(To be Continued.)

The King's Health.

King George's recent visit to the Grand Fleet recalls to one's mind a custom, reminiscent of bygone days, which still holds good in the navy.

Despite the vast changes in the type of ships, numerous old rules still obtain, and none of them is more surprising to a landsman than that which forbids the health of the King to be drunk aboard ship unstanding. Members of the senior service always sit whilst drinking the King's health, and it is remarkable how proud they are of the difference between them and their comrades of the land service.

The explanation is simple. In the old days of wooden vessels the deck above was perilously near the head of a man even of average height, and in many cases, if an officer rose with any alacrity, he bumped his head against the ceiling of the cabin. So now, in ward-rooms and gun-rooms, the president of the mess gives the toast of "The King," and it is honored without anyone rising.

John o' Groat's House.

The house of John o' Groat was situated on Duncansby Head, the most northerly point in Great Britain. It received its name from John o' Groat and his brothers, who came from Holland in 1489. The house was octagon in shape, being one room with eight windows and eight doors, to admit eight members of the family, the heads of different branches of it, to prevent their quarrels for precedence at table, which on one occasion nearly proved fatal. By this contrivance each came in at his own door and sat at an octagon table, at which of course their places were all alike.

Used for Steel.

The principal value of molybdenite is in the manufacture of steel, to which it gives a hardness and toughness that make the steel suitable for use in propeller shafts, guns, and boilers. Most of the molybdenite produced in Tasmania is shipped to England.

SHILOH
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The family remedy for Coughs and Colds. Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1870.

ALL AROUND THE FARM

CARING FOR FOALS.

Proper Method of Feeding Young Horses During the Second Year.

Foals should be changed from dry feed to pasture gradually and should not be turned on pasture until the grass is old enough not to become washy. Grass is an indispensable factor in the economical and proper physiological development of young horses. Frequently, in protected blue grass mountain valleys, they thrive the year round on pasture alone. A visit to the foal pasture every few days may be the means of early discovering sickness or injury. The feet of the young animals should be noticed on such visits, and if the hoofs are too long or high on one side they should be trimmed properly. A failure to keep the feet level



A LIGHT STALLION.

may result in cracked hoofs or crooked joints. Barbed wire should not be used for fencing the pasture. Smooth woven wire is best. If a colt should be cut, disinfect the wound, and if it is a very large one have it sewed up. The wound should be dusted frequently with boric acid or air slaked lime until healed and then greased with vaseline so the hair will grow properly. The animals should have plenty of fresh water and salt, and in hot weather they require shade.

During the second winter the feed and management should be nearly the same as for the first winter, except that the quantity of feed should be increased somewhat, the colt tied up in his stall and handled frequently. Education by gentle and careful but firm handling at this age will save later much strenuous labor. In this connection farmers' bulletin 667, "Breaking and Training Colts," should be consulted.

The succeeding years are largely a repetition of those already discussed so far as feed and management are concerned, although the quantity of feed must be gradually increased as the animal grows. The prime general essentials for the proper development of horses from the yearling stage until they are out to work are: Fresh air, plenty of exercise, nutritious feed in sufficient quantity, and protection from severe weather.

GRAZING THE WOOD LOT.

Stock Trample the Ground Hard and

THE STOCKMAN.

Young pigs should not run in heavy pastures when the dew is on the grass.

Hoofs of colts should be trimmed in case they become crooked or larger on one side than on the other. If they are neglected the hoof may crack, and lameness will result.

One way of making the lambs better than the ewes is to have a good buck. Secure him early and keep him until the breeding season comes on.

The proof of a sire, whether he is a stallion, bull, boar or buck, is in his get.

The lambs should have a bit more grain now if they are to be marketed this fall.

There is every reason to believe that the present level of prices for live stock will continue for some time.

TO BALANCE MANURE.

Phosphorus Added to Barnyard Product Increases Crop Yields.

Since barnyard manure is lacking in phosphorus, some carrier of this element must be added to make it a balanced plant food. Crop yields are materially increased by this combination.

Manure contains about ten pounds each of nitrogen and potassium and only about two pounds of phosphorus per ton. The phosphorus content is low because the element is used by animals to make bone and milk. Commercial fertilizers, on the other hand, generally contain much more phosphorus than either nitrogen or potassium. Crops, as a rule, need phosphorus in largest amount; hence some phosphatic carrier like acid phosphate or raw phosphate rock is added to manure to give the crops a balanced ration.

Wheat yields for eighteen years have risen from 21.4 bushels per acre from manure alone to 26.3 bushels from manure and acid phosphate in a three year rotation of corn, wheat and clover at the Ohio agricultural experiment station. Eight tons of manure is applied to corn preceding wheat. Acid phosphate is used at the rate of forty pounds to a ton of manure.

The 320 pounds of acid phosphate would now cost about \$3.35, but it produced 5.4 bushels of wheat worth \$3.10 at \$1.50 a bushel. The corn yield was also raised 9.2 bushels, now worth at least \$6.90. Clover was increased 887 pounds, worth \$4.43. Six times the cost of the fertilizer has thus been returned in increased crop yields at present market prices.

FEEDING BEEF CALVES.

Young Animals Should Not Be Allowed to Lose Calf Fat.

The outstanding principle and the secret of success in the production of cattle is to keep the young calves growing and in a thrifty condition from time of birth until they are ready for market.

Cattle selected for the production of beef should not only be of the best type and breeding, but they should show easy feeding and fattening qualities, or the tendency to make the best

General Farm Topics

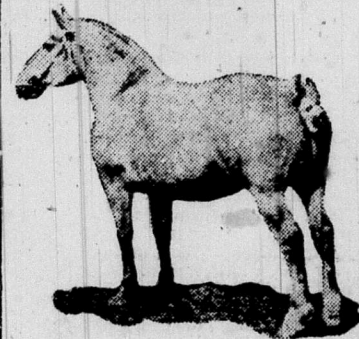
PROFIT IN FARM MARES.

Breeding and Working Animals Return a Double Gain.

Financial profit results from breeding mares that earn their feed by furnishing farm horsepower. Instances of this are often cited in farm papers. It is not uncommon to read of some remarkable mare that besides doing her share of the farm work has raised many hundreds of dollars' worth of colts. These accounts seldom tell of more than one such mare on a particular farm, whereas to obtain the greatest returns nearly all the work animals maintained on the farm should be mares of this character.

Breeding the working mares places double duty on them, consequently they must be robust individuals properly conformed and must be given good care and treatment. With two sources of profit from one animal farmers can well afford to pay more for such stock, feed it more heavily and give it special attention. The small farmer is the one who is most likely to get the best results from such a plan, because he usually works his own teams or is in a position to watch them closely and see that they are not ill treated.

The two outstanding requirements in profitable farm mares are that they be breeders and workers. If a good registered stallion is available pure bred mares of the same breed will probably give better returns than grades. It costs practically no more to raise a pure bred colt than it does to raise a grade, and the returns are much greater. The amount of capital that can be invested in the mares would be an important factor in determining whether pure bred should be used. Any mare that is not at least a high grade should not be considered. The particular breed that the pure bred or grades should conform to would depend largely



DRAFT MARE OF GOOD UNDERPINNING, SUBSTANCE AND STYLE.

ly on local markets. Some communities are noted for and attract buyers of high class drafters; others have local dealers who handle many choice harness horses, and still others have a steady outlet for saddle horses, consequently in a locality favored with any such markets it is generally advisable to breed the prevailing type since by so doing sales are more easily made and the services of high class stallions are practically assured.

POULTRY GOSSIP.

The wise poultryman grades up, not down.

Take good care of the hens at molting time. You will get your pay in early winter eggs.

The hen that scratches and sings is not only healthy, but profitable as a layer.

Take no chances. Bury the carcasses of dead fowls and animals. A sort of ptomaine poisoning results when fowls eat decayed flesh.

It is not unusual for March hatched pullets to begin laying in August.

HOPPER FEEDING FOWLS.

Advantages and Otherwise of The Method of Caring For Chickens.

No fixed rule can be given for the best method of feeding young stock for the reason that different circumstances necessitate different arrangements. After the young chickens are six weeks old, if they are on a range in coops or colony houses where there is an abundance of green stuff to be had for the foraging, it is a good plan to provide them with hoppers filled with a dry mash to which they have access all the time.

Some breeders advocate the use of hoppers for whole grains, too, and many cases it works out successful. There is the chance, however, that some flocks may gorge themselves on the grains, if they are unstinted, and then sit around and loaf the great part of the day instead of "rustling" over the range for insect life and green food and at the same time getting sufficient exercise so necessary to the proper development of young fowls. In other words, if this plan is adopted it should be done so experimental subject to moderation if the attendant finds that the birds are getting lazy.

The disadvantages of hand feeding regular meal times are these: The fowls soon get to know the feeder and times and places where they are fed. Every day the birds will wait for the attendant, follow him around and beg for food, and when it has been thrown



Excepting in France, very little was known of the Faverolles until 1896, when they were taken up by

concerned, although the quantity of feed must be gradually increased as the animal grows. The prime general essentials for the proper development of horses from the yearling stage until they are out to work are: Fresh air, plenty of exercise, nutritious feed in sufficient quantity and from severe weather.

GRAZING THE WOOD LOT.

Stock Trample the Ground Hard and Eat the Seedlings.

Unrestricted grazing in the wood lot is a losing proposition, says the New York College of Agriculture. The farm wood lot cannot serve profitably for the production of timber and also as a pasture for stock. Either all grazing should be stopped and the area given over exclusively to the growth and reproduction of trees or else the trees should be cut and the land used for the production of grass. Nearly all the wood lots of New York state are important enough to make worth while their exclusive use for the production of timber and cordwood. A wood lot properly protected from injury and carefully managed can be made a valuable asset to the farm. Not the least of the dangers to the wood lot is that due to excessive grazing.

When allowed to run for any length of time in a wood lot stock so trample the ground that it becomes hard and impenetrable. The natural mulch of leaves, either eaten off or ground into the soil, resulting in excess evaporation and rapid drying of soil about the tree roots. Often the surface roots are injured, and any tendency which the air may have to circulate in the upper layers of the soil is stopped. The tree seeds as well as those of the grasses that the ground hard and dry, where germination is difficult if not impossible. Those few seedlings which secure a root hold and grow prove a tender morsel for the stock or are trampled underfoot.

The farmer who tries to economize by grazing his wood lot will soon find that he is burning the candle at both ends. The more mature trees are severely handicapped, and the reproduction is destroyed. For the use of a poor, unsatisfactory pasture he is crippling the growth of his timber and losing all chances of a natural second crop.

Molasses Not a Hog Feed.

We have fed molasses in an experiment recently, and it did not prove to be a successful hog feed. It contains a very low percentage of protein, only a little above 1 per cent. The carbohydrate content is a little less than 50 per cent, and it contains practically no fat. It is more successfully used in connection with feeding cattle and horses than in feeding hogs. I would not advise it to be used for this purpose.—W. L. Fowler, Department of Animal Husbandry, Oklahoma Agricultural College.

Clean Up the Farm.

Proper cleaning of the farm would largely eliminate sickness of stock, says the Farm and Fireside. Many persons think their place is properly cleaned when in reality it has dozens of places in the lots and pastures which are harbors for parasites and disease germs. There is scarcely a vicinity, where hogs are grown to any extent, that has not some disease. The same drastic measures that are used with foot and mouth disease, glanders or any other fatal stock disease should be taken to free these vicinities from hog cholera danger.

Young Animals Should Not Be Allowed to Lose Calf Fat.

The outstanding principle and the secret of success in the production of cattle is to keep the young calves growing and in a thrifty condition from time of birth until they are ready for market.

Cattle selected for the production of beef should not only be of the best type and breeding, but they should show easy feeding and fattening qualities, or the tendency to make the best of all they eat.

The natural feed for the young calf is, of course, milk, and the development of its digestive tract is rather slow, so that it is able to consume but little roughage before it is six months of age. However, he will eat considerable grain with advantage at a much earlier age.

If you expect the calf to do best you cannot afford to allow it to lose its calf fat at weaning time. Most cattlemen will tell you that calves which have been in good, thrifty condition since birth are the best profit makers, and the calf that has had a good dam and has had the opportunity to nurse until he is six months of age will have an advantage. The calf will need to have grain in order to keep it from losing its calf fat.—W. L. Blizzard, Department of Animal Husbandry, Oklahoma Agricultural College.

Pigs on Pasture.

Pigs on pasture usually get enough exercise. They should have a clean, dry, well ventilated shelter to guard against exposure to storms and to supply shade. A concrete wallow will add to the pigs' comfort, and a layer of oil on the water will keep down lice. Clean bedding also helps to keep away lice, as will an oiled sack on a rubbing post or sprinkling the pigs with crude oil every two weeks.

To supply mineral matter and a tonic the following mineral mixture is good. It always should be accessible. Dissolve the coppers in hot water and sprinkle over the mixture: Coppers, two pounds; slaked lime, four pounds; wood ashes, one bushel; sulphur, four pounds; salt, eight pounds; fine charcoal, one bushel.

Plow Early For Wheat.

The earlier ground is plowed for wheat the better. The longer the plowing is delayed the smaller the yield, says the Kansas Farmer. The loss is about one bushel per acre for every week the soil preparation is delayed. The average wheat yield at the Kansas experiment station for the last six years on ground prepared in the middle of July is twenty-two and one-half bushels per acre, while the average for the land prepared in September is only fifteen bushels. If the land cannot be plowed the next best thing is to disk it. This will help get the soil ready and will kill the weeds that sap the moisture from the earth.

Spray the Apple Trees.

Spraying apple trees with arsenate of lead from July 15 to Aug. 15, depending on the locality, will prevent wormy apples caused by the second brood of codling moth. Three pounds of arsenate of lead paste (or half as much powder) in fifty gallons of water will destroy the insects. Codling worms enter the fruit through the openings made in the side. It is important that each apple be covered with spray material to kill the insect when it starts on its first meal.

STYBES AND STYLE.

ly on local markets. Some communities are noted for and attract buyers of high class drafters; others have local dealers who handle many choice harness horses, and still others have a steady outlet for saddle horses, consequently in a locality favored with any such markets it is generally advisable to breed the prevailing type since by so doing sales are more easily made and the services of high class stallions are practically assured.

However, some persons have a decided preference for a particular breed or type, and where this is so a greater success often will be made in raising the kind naturally preferred, although it must be remembered that it is difficult to show a profit when raising something for which there may be little or no demand. It is generally accepted that light horses are best suited to rolling and semimountainous land, while drafters are more adaptable to level country.

Profit in Late Beans.

On account of too much rain and cold weather our garden bean crop first planted in the spring of 1916 was hopeless, writes a correspondent of the Farm and Fireside. The weather continued so unfavorable our last planting was not made until the middle of August, when four rows of beans were planted three rods long. From this planting we gathered thirty gallons to can, beside supplying the family with green beans. The vines were also well filled with small beans when frost came. To get such good results from so late a planting we encouraged the growth by good tillage. This result with late planted beans will encourage us to follow the same plan in future years.

Canadian Honored.

Lieut.-Colonel D. S. MacInnes, Royal Engineers, formerly Canadian Militia, has been gazetted Croix d'Officier Legion of Honor. Lieut.-Colonel MacInnes holds the D.S.O. and C.M.G., and was brought to the notice of the secretary of War for valuable service in January.

Lieut.-Colonel Duncan Sayre MacInnes is a son of the late Hon. D. MacInnes, Senator, and was born in Hamilton, July 19, 1870. He was educated at the Royal Military College, Kingston, and graduated with distinction (sword of honor and Governor-General's Gold Medal), 1891. He was married in October, 1902, to Millicent, daughter of the late F. Wolferstan Thomas, Montreal. He was made a second-lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1891, lieutenant 1894, captain 1902, major (Canadian forces), 1905. He served in the Ashanti expedition in 1895-6, and was honorably mentioned (star); was through the South African war, 1899-1902, commanding the Royal Engineers throughout the defence of Kimberley; conducted operations in Orange Free State, 1900, and in the Orange River Colony the same year, where he was mentioned in despatches and received the Queen's Medal, with three clasps, and the King's Medal, with two clasps, and the D.S.O. He served under the Canadian Government, heading the organization of the Canadian staff service; was D.A.Q.M. general, Halifax, N.S., 1905-7, and was appointed chief staff officer, Maritime Provinces command, September, 1907, and acted as such till March 31, 1908, when he was transferred to England. He has been a member of the general staff of the Empire since 1907.



Excepting in France, very little was known of the Faverolles until 1886, when they were taken up by English breeders and later by Americans. They are bred in several colors, white, salmon, ermine and black. The whites and the salmon are probably the most popular in this country. They are considered good layers and weigh about eight pounds for cocks and a pound less for hens. They are valued as table poultry. The odd feature of the Faverolle is the growth of feathers resembling a beard and mutton chops around the throat and ears. This whiskering is one of the fixed characteristics of the entire breed. The hen shown is a salmon Faverolle.

to them they will scramble for it, fill their crops to capacity and then go under a bush somewhere until the man is digested, whereupon they are ready for the next feeding.

In a few words, chickens are capable judging what amount of food is best for them if they have been properly trained from the beginning and given the right sort of living conditions, that by actual test they do not more when hopper fed than when hand fed. There is a great deal of truth in the idea that one wants that which withhold, and the same thing applies to fowls.

Beware of Limberneck.

Chickens occasionally have the disease known as limberneck. Do not allow any dead birds or animals of any kind to lie around the place, and your chickens will not have limberneck. This disease is the same as ptomaine poisoning and is caused by poison food. In mild cases a twenty-five grain dose of epsom salts or a tablespoonful castor oil will be sufficient for a chicken. If necessary repeat the dose after a few days.

Laying Outside Nest.

Hens that persist in laying outside the nests are usually very difficult to break of this habit. Maybe the nests are not as inviting as they might be, or the birds are numerous enough or large enough. The habit of laying outside the nests is usually the fault of the poultryman, though some hens are obstinate enough for almost any contrariety.

Cause of Watery Eggs.

Watery eggs are caused by weak reproductive organs, due to general ill health, forced feeding of highly concentrated foods and injudicious care. Once the ration, give the birds plenty of green food and see that they are afforded opportunities for exercise.

Red Men Wounded.

Full-blooded Indians who left a party in a local battalion to fight by side with their white brothers have fallen in the great fighting on the western front. Mike Mountain Horse, a brother of the late Lieut. Albert Mountain Horse, of the Blood Reserve, according to official word, has been dangerously wounded, while Pte. George Strangle Wolf, another Blood Indian also appears as a casualty. The mentioned Indian is a son of Chief Mountain Horse, of the Blood Reserve.

POULTRY GOSSIP.

The wise poultryman grades up, not down.

Take good care of the hens at molting time. You will get your pay in early winter eggs.

The hen that scratches and sings is not only healthy, but profitable as a layer.

Take no chances. Bury the carcasses of dead fowls and animals. A sort of ptomaine poisoning results when fowls eat decayed flesh.

It is not unusual for March hatched pullets to begin laying in August.

HOPPER FEEDING FOWLS.

Advantages and Otherwise of This Method of Caring For Chickens.

No fixed rule can be given for the method of feeding young stock.

The reason that different circumstances necessitate different arrangements. After the young chickens are

two weeks old, if they are on free range in coops or colony houses where there is an abundance of green stuff to

had for the foraging. It is a good plan to provide them with hoppers filled with a dry mash to which they have access all the time.

Some breeders advocate the use of hoppers for whole grains, too, and in many cases it works out successfully.

There is the chance, however, that the flocks may gorge themselves on whole grains, if they are unstinted, and then sit around and loaf the greater part of the day instead of "rustling" for the range for insect life and green

and at the same time getting sufficient exercise so necessary to the proper development of young fowls.

In other words, if this plan is adopted it should be done so experimentally.

Object to moderation if the attendant is that the birds are getting lazy.

The disadvantages of hand feeding at regular meal times are these: The flock soon gets to know the feeder and the places and places where they are fed. Every day the birds will wait for the attendant, follow him around and beg for food, and when it has been thrown

SCHOOL TOGS.

What Young Ladies Will Wear at First Term.



JOLLY RESULT.

Unrivaled navy blue serge is almost accepted as a uniform for small girls. Here we have a one-piece, side plaited on to a square yoke and high belted, with two huge pockets for treasures and an embroidered pique collar for style. Mothers take notice!

KEEP THESE ON FILE.

Points to Remember if You Are an Expert Housekeeper.

If you keep a kitchen file—and every efficient housewife should—just clip the following hints and add them where you can put your hands on them quickly:

When you are digging in the garden you will be discouraged to find how the dirt clings under your nails. Try rubbing soap under the nails before you go out into the garden to work. It will form a fine protection against dirt and will not be hard to remove when the digging is done.

Don't make the mistake of using your table or bed linen in rotation, one after the other. Use a few changes until they are worn out, then take the next best and add new ones to your store. In this way you will not be embarrassed by finding everything in holes at once. The same thing refers to underclothes.

Have you found that your clothes baskets wear out quickly? Make feet for them by cutting clothes pins as far

A CABINET LADY.

Mrs. Lansing, Wife of the Secretary of State, Is a Favorite.

SMITH COLLEGE GRADUATE.

As the Daughter of General John W. Foster, Former Secretary of State, Mrs. Lansing is a Native and Originator of the "Dry Luncheon."

When her father, General John W. Foster, was secretary of state back in the Harrison administration Mrs. Lansing received the early training that now makes her one of the most popular cabinet ladies at the capital.

Mrs. Lansing, then Eleanor Foster, was just making her bow in society.



© Clinedinst.

MRS. ROBERT LANSING.

having been graduated from Smith college. Her interest in her mother's duties was sufficient to give her an experience which she is now able to turn to practical advantage.

She is a good conversationalist, quick at repartee and somewhat of a wit. Furthermore, Mrs. Lansing is the youngest woman upon whom the duty of leading the cabinet's social affairs has fallen in many years.

Mrs. Lansing was married to Mr. Lansing in 1890 in the home of her father on I street, Washington, where the Fosters lived for many years. The Lansing wedding was attended by a notable gathering, including President Harrison and family, Vice-President Morton and his family and other important officials and diplomats.

Mr. Lansing took his bride to a new home in Watertown, N. Y., where they have always lived except for the time spent in Washington.

Recently Mrs. Lansing made a unique

PERFECT HEALTH IS EVERY WOMAN'S BIRTHRIGHT.

A Prescription That From Girlhood to Old Age Has Been a Blessing to Womanhood.

When a girl becomes a woman, when a woman becomes a mother, when a woman passes through middle life, are the three periods of life when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic disturbances.

At these critical times women are best fortified by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, an old remedy of proved worth that keeps the entire womanly system in excellent condition.

Mothers, if your daughters are weak, lack ambition, are troubled with headaches, lassitude and are pale and sickly, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just what they need to surely bring the bloom of health to their cheeks and make them strong and healthy.

For all ailing women Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just the right medicine. During the last fifty years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women pain, misery and distress. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

If you are a sufferer, if your daughter, mother, sister, need help, get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form from any medicine dealer to-day. Then address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free.

Every woman should be careful that the liver is active and the poisons are not allowed to clog the system—get rid of these poisons by taking Dr. Pierce's Pellets, which regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Keep the body clean inside as well as outside!

How to preserve health and beauty is told in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is free. Send Doctor Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., fifty cents or stamps to cover wrapping and mailing only.

ONE HUNDRED CALORIES.

Here Are Foods That Not About This Amount of Energy.

At a recent course in food values the various foodstuffs in 100 calories portions were emphasized. There are many housewives who would like to memorize this table of food as measured by the new calories unit. A good way to do this is to pin up this table in the kitchen, where it may be studied for a moment many times a day:

A small lamb chop weighing one ounce.

A large egg.

A small dish of baked beans.

An inch and a half cube of cheese.

An ordinary sized sauce dish of sweet corn.

A large boiled potato.

A smaller sweet potato.

An ordinary thick slice of bread.

Two small baking powder biscuits.

Two-thirds of a cupful of cornmeal mush.

One cupful of oatmeal (cooked).

Three-quarters cupful steamed rice.

One and a third cupfuls puffed rice.

Two scant tablespoonfuls granulated sugar.

One scant tablespoonful butter, oil or bacon fat.

One and a half tablespoonfuls condensed milk, sweetened.

Half a cupful macaroni and cheese.

One large raw apple.

Four dates.

Half a cupful grape juice.

Scant three-quarters cupful milk.

Six clams.

Six sardines.

One codfish ball.



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Have you found that your clothes baskets wear out quickly? Make feet for them by splitting clothes pins as far as the knob and pushing them up through each corner of the bottom of the basket. They will act as feet to lift the basket from the ground and save wear and tear.

Dampen clothes with a whisk broom. It is far better than the hand and easier too.

Never pour grease down a drain. If you have no sink strainer to catch the grease try laying a piece of paper over the drain before pouring out greasy water. The paper will catch the grease and can be burned in the stove.

BEAUTY HINTS.

How to Take Care of Your Complexion After Motoring.

Either hot or cold water applied to the complexion directly after a long automobile ride may do harm to the skin. And water need not be expected to take out the grime that hours of facing wind and dust have driven into the pores. A vigorous scrubbing at the journey's end will only make the flesh stiff and shiny and leave a painful burning sensation for hours thereafter.

Defer the hot water bath for an hour and apply, when you come in from your ride, some good cold cream, plastering it thickly over the face, around the ears and on the neck. Then rub it off with a soft cloth and powder lightly with talcum. The cool, fresh feeling will be very different from the stiff, hot sensation following a soap and water scrubbing. Before starting out on a motor trip protect the complexion by rubbing in a little vanishing (or greaseless) cream. A harmless lotion for the purpose may be made at home, using an ounce of precipitated chalk, an ounce of glycerin and about a cupful of water. Shake thoroughly before using.

To Pick Up Broken Glass.

To pick up broken glass, which may be in very small pieces, wet a piece of absorbent cotton. Even the tiniest bits of glass will adhere to wet cotton. The cotton may then be put in the fire and there is no danger of getting particles of glass in your hands.

Packing Overshoes For Travel.

The best way to pack rubber overshoes when traveling is to put them on a pair of shoes. They will then take up practically no space and will not be crushed out of shape.

Care of Milk.

Never leave the milk in the stable longer than necessary. It should be removed to the milkhouse and run through the separator at once. The cream and the skim milk not used immediately for feeding calves, pigs or chickens should be placed in the cooler.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

Mrs. Lansing was married to Mr. Lansing in 1890 in the home of her father on I street, Washington, where the Fosters lived for many years. The Lansing wedding was attended by a notable gathering, including President Harrison and family, Vice President Morton and his family and other important officials and diplomats.

Mr. Lansing took his bride to a new home in Watertown, N. Y., where they have always lived except for the time spent in Washington.

Recently Mrs. Lansing made a unique affair of a "dry luncheon," given to prominent Washingtonians, at which all courses were some form of dried fruits and vegetables that the government is advocating so strongly as food-stuffs for the country.

MAKE A "HUSSIF."

Just How to Equip a Sewing Kit For the Sailor Boys.

The Navy league has issued an appeal to women of the country to make 6,500 "hussifs" for the marines training for France. They may be turned in to local sections of the Navy league. "Hussifs" is the marine's way of saying "housewives." It means a sewing kit.

The sewing kit wanted by the Navy league is made of cotton khaki, sewed with blue thread, the marine corps uniform color. The kit is thirteen inches long and seven and a half inches wide. It has five pockets, three and a half inches deep by two and a half inches wide. A top flap folds over the pockets and covers the contents of the kit. A red tape twenty inches long, sewed on the back of the center pocket, ties the kit. A pair of blunt pointed scissors four inches long, No. 1 needles, a thimble, an assortment of safety pins, cards holding heavy black and white thread and two safety pins strung with khaki buttons comprise the contents of the kit.

Beef Tea.

Perhaps the most frequently advised invalid dish is beef tea, because it stimulates the weakened digestive organs. It is simple to make if one is careful and accurate in its preparation. Take a pound of round steak from which every particle of fat has been removed, cut it into small pieces and put it in a glass jar with a screw top lid. Place jar in a vessel of cold water and allow this to come to a boil slowly. Then simmer for five or six hours. If one has a fireless cooker place jar in aluminum steamer filled with cold water, and after this has been brought to boil gradually set it in cooker without hot plate, disk or radiator. After five or six hours an amber colored, sparkling tea will have formed about the meat. The latter may be made into a paste, mixed with a little mustard and onion juice and provide a delicious sandwich filling for the healthy members of the family.

Cucumber Sauce.

Peel and grate one nice tender cucumber and add two tablespoonfuls of prepared mustard, mixing thoroughly. Add the juice of one lemon and the yolk of one egg beaten thoroughly, and serve with lettuce or other salad.

Disinterested Love.

She—Tom, dear, I have at last discovered that I love you. He—Ah, you have heard, then, that my uncle has left me \$5,000? She—Sir, after that remark we must part forever. I heard it was \$50,000.—Boston Transcript

Two scant tablespoonfuls granulated sugar.

One scant tablespoonful butter, oil or bacon fat.

One and a half tablespoonfuls condensed milk, sweetened.

Half a cupful macaroni and cheese.

One large raw apple.

Four dates.

Half a cupful grape juice.

Scant three-quarters cupful milk.

Six clams.

Six sardines.

One codfish ball.

One banana.

Two Brazil nuts, twenty peanuts,

twelve pecans or twelve walnuts.

Three-quarters cupful green peas.

One-third cupful succotash.

Across the Bay.

Nautical scouts become fairly proficient boatmen, because much of their training is aboard ship or in plying the oar on the small craft that join the



ROWING THE BOAT,

shore with the vessel anchored in deep water. Rowing is said by prominent athletes to be one of the most healthful of all the sports. Certainly it affords great pleasure to the nautical scouts. Boys who have been on the water the past summer show the beneficial effects of life on the ocean wave.

The Baby.

A baby does a lot of things
Big people cannot do;
He puts his toes between his teeth
As well as in his shoe.

WHOOPIING COUGH

SPASMIC CROUP ASTHMA COUGHS
BRONCHITIS CATARRH COLDS

Vapo-Cresolene
Est. 1878

A simple, safe and effective treatment avoiding drugs. Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough and relieves Spasmodic Croup at once. It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma. The air carrying the antiseptic vapor, inhaled with every breath, makes breathing easy; soothes the sore throat and stops the cough, assuring restful nights. It is invaluable to mothers with young children.

Send us postal for descriptive booklet
sold by druggists
Vapo-Cresolene Co.
Lancaster, Mass. U.S.A.



THE MARKET MEAT SHOP

We have at present an exceptionally good stock of fresh

BEEF, PORK and LAMB

and the quality is the best we can procure.

MINCE MEAT—We have just received a supply of Delicious Mince Meat, the kind mother used to make. The price is reasonable.

Domestic Shortening—is equally good for most purposes for which lard is used and the price saves you money.

For this week we will have FRESH HERRING, SALMON TROUT and WHITE FISH.

E. R. TODD, Proprietor

'Phone 121.

HOMEMADE CANDY

The most Delicious Confectionery to be had in Napanee.

FRERH MADE EVERY DAY.

Ice Cream and Hot Drinks.

P. PAPPAS

'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

GETTING READY

Anticipating a large fall and Xmas business we are preparing to offer the best service in our line. Our Stock will be larger than ever.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVERWARE and JEWELLERY

have advanced in price, but we have taken advantage of the market and purchased for cash. If you will make comparisons you will be convinced of the values we offer.

- - FRESH - -

PORK SAUSAGE

Every Day at

FRANK H. PERRY.

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 180.

Music.

If you are thinking of buying a Piano, Organ, Talking Machine or Sewing Machine see us before you buy. We trade for anything. Terms to suit purchaser. Hundreds of references. Two used cars for sale, one Regal, one Chevrolet. We decided to not ship a car of horses so have some for sale.

VANLUVEN BROS.

Napanee and Moscow.

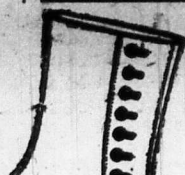
P.S.—See the new Brisco car at my place, Napanee, before you order, or at W. J. Normile's Garage, where cars will be sold and repairs kept.

Two rubber-tired Buggies for sale.

Egerton L. VanLuven.

50t-f

WEISS BROS. SPECIAL



GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

10.00—Quarterly Fellowship and Sacramental Service.

11.45—Sunday School.

7.00—Usual service.

Monday, 8.00—League Meeting. Subject "Martin Luther's Centennial."

Tuesday, 8.00—Regular meeting of the Quarterly Board.

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer Meeting

8.20—Meeting of the men of the congregation.

Thursday evening—Mission Band Concert.

Friday, 8.00—Choir Practice.

Napanee, Oct. 26th.—At to-day's Cheese Board 685 boxes were offered; 21 3-16c bid; no sales.

Invitations are out for an "At Home," to be held in Centreville town hall, on Friday evening, November 16th.

A horse belonging to Mr. E. B. Miller, Napanee, was injured in a runaway accident in Kingston on Friday last. A runaway team ran into it.

A play, the Red Acre Farm will be presented by the Selby Dramatic Club in the Sillsville Hall, Tuesday night, Nov. 6th, tickets 35 cts. Hayburn Church Committee.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union thank the citizens of the town for their liberal donations to the Rummage Sale, and solicit their help for the coming year.

The ladies of the Committee, arranging for the Euchre Party to be given under the auspices of the "U.E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E., beg to announce that it will take place on the evening of the 20th November. Kindly reserve this date.

Pictou Collegiate Football team came to Napanee last Saturday. Napanee Juniors defeated Pictou 2-goals to 1. The Senior game resulted in a tie, no score by either team. The return games will be played in Pictou on Saturday.

Brig.-General, T.D.R. Hemming, G.O.C., M.D. No. 3, has approved of the following appointments for this district, as Military representatives at the exemption board meetings. Lennox and Addington—Capt. W. O. Frink, Napanee; Pte. W. J. Place, Flinton; Major Russell Weller, Bath; Capt. W. A. Mouck, Tamworth.

Mr. Melvin Taylor, who has been in the employ of F. W. Smith & Bro., as watchmaker, for the past thirty years, has severed his connection and will open a Jewellery store for himself about the last of November. His business will be located in the building now occupied by the Hydro-Electric Commission.

The next meeting of the Historical Society promises to be one of the most interesting ever held under its auspices. The speaker will be Professor J. F. Macdonald, of Queen's University, and the subject will be "War Cartoons," illustrated by scores of lantern slides. The address will be humorous, instructive, and unique. Don't forget the date, Friday, November 9th. All are welcome and no admission will be charged.

Last week a supposed organ tuner turned up at Napanee and secured a job tuning the organ in Trinity Church. After a few hours work one afternoon he succeeded in putting the organ in worse shape than when he started; next morning he appeared at the Church and left to go to the Campbell House to get his tools. He never returned, leaving behind him a board bill. From the Campbell House he also stole a long lighting cord which was found at the Church.

YOUR NEW SUIT —OR— OVERCOAT

SHOULD BE CUSTOM MADE

We can and will fit your figure as it should be fitted, assuring you both comfort and style

We show everything that's new in

FALL and WINTER RELIABLE WOOLENS

Your inspection invited

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH

(PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D. pastor.

10.30 a. m.—Morning service.

11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service.

Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.—Mid-week meeting for prayer and bible study.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar

Services at St. Mary Magdalen Church:

10.30—Holy Communion.

12.00—Sunday School.

7.00—Evensong.

Intercession Service on Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

GROCERY FOR SALE

In good live town in Lennox and Addington, Ontario. Apply BOX 62, EXPRESS OFFICE, Napanee.

Hogs Wanted!

Will ship hogs on Thursday, November 8th. Will pay highest market prices.

FRED WILSON.

BEFORE THE WAR PRICES.

Extra good quality Linen Stationery 35c. per lb. Also a full line of initialed and plain Stationery, writing pads, envelopes, etc., at WALACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.

Hogs Wanted!

Will ship on Saturday, Nov. 3rd and will pay \$15.75 for first-class Hogs, and \$12.75 for Sows.

J. W. HANBLY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

It's a Pure Food Beverage.

Special sale of Pure Cocoa. 50 lb. only to be sold at 25c. lb. Money refunded if not satisfactory. The cocoa is as good as the regular 40 cocoa.

THE BEVERLY-McDONALD CO.

**DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
SILVERWARE
and
JEWELLERY**

have advanced in price, but we have taken advantage of the market and purchased for cash. If you will make comparisons you will be convinced of the values we offer.

We are making up dozens of **SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RINGS** at \$25, \$30 and \$40, mounted in latest style platinum settings. All finger sizes.

Smith's Jewelry Store
Established 1888.

Ford Prices raise to-day (October 11th,) Couplets have raised \$70.00, and Sedans \$80.00. Order your Touring Car at once before they raise and save money. VANLUVEN BROS., dealers Kingston and Moscow, W. J. NORMILE, dealer Napanee.

WEISS BROS. SPECIAL



Women's Patent Button Cloth and Leather Tops. Boots regular \$4.50 and \$5.00.

Clearing \$3.45

10 per cent. Discount Sale for month of October.

WEISS BROS.

Largest Shoe Dealers
NAPANEE and TRENTON.

Your Photos for Christmas ! !

Order them now before the rush begins.
Photos taken anytime, or in any weather.

THE COOKE STUDIO

Next to Napanee Post Office.

IF IT'S AN

"EMPIRE" TYPEWRITER

Then you know it's

MADE IN CANADA

If it's anything else it's a Yankee

Ask

E. J. POLLARD

About this Canadian Product

No. 1

\$60.00

Terms if you wish

No. 2

\$80.00

Toronto Office : 18 Adelaide St., West

mission will be charged.

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In the Winnipeg Evening Tribune of a recent date, under the heading "Price of Wool Doubles Since War Broke out," appears a lengthy article giving the opinions of E. E. Van Alstyne, manager of the Semi-Ready Store, in that city, setting forth his reasons for the unprecedented conditions to be faced by the clothing trade. At the beginning of the article he said, "there has been an increase of more than 100 per cent. in the cost of wool in England and in this country since the outbreak of war," and after going thoroughly into the conditions of the markets, both in Canada and other countries, the article is concluded by saying, "the only bright spot in the sky for me is the knowledge that our company has a whole year's full supply of wool cloth on hand. Yet I think this looking-ahead buying has helped to advance prices, for everybody has been doing it to a certain extent." After reading the article in full it is a source of satisfaction to us to realize that the executive ability and expert opinions of Earl, an old Napanee boy, is realized to its fullest extent in that western city. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Van Alstyne, Napanee.

Boyes' Grocery.

Try us for choice groceries. Fruits in season always on hand. Try our green and black teas. We keep coal oil. Highest prices for eggs.

'Phone 236

G. W. BOYES,
John Street.

Changes in Train Service.

The Canadian Northern Railway announce the following changes in Train Service effective Nov. 1st. Train No. 9 will be cancelled between Napanee and Belleville. Will leave Belleville at 7.00 A.M. and run on same schedule as at present between Toronto and Trenton leaving Toronto 4.45 P.M. arriving Trenton 8.50 P.M. Daily except Sunday. For further particulars see latest Time Tables, or apply to R. E. McLEAN, Station Agent, or E. McLAUGHLIN, Town Agent. 47-b

PYKE-PERRY.

On Wednesday, Oct. 31st, the marriage was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Centre St., of Minnie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Perry, to Mr. James A. Pyke, of Woodbridge, Ont. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a charming gown of pale blue silk crepe DeChine, with veil, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses and fern, she was attended by her sister, Miss Fanny Perry, while Mr. Harold Allan, of Shelbourne, supported the groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. S. Boyce, and the wedding music was played by Mrs. Freeman. The groom's gift to the bride was a pearl Lavalliere, to the bridesmaid, a pearl set bracelet, to the best man a pair of gold cuff links, to the pianist a string of pearls. After dejeuner was served, the happy couple left on the 2.37 train for points west.

New Pork Barrels for sale. Phone 130.

47b **FRANK H. PERRY.**

Hogs, and \$12.75 for Sows.

J. W. HAMBLBY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

It's a Pure Food Beverage.

Special sale of Pure Cocoa. 50 lb only to be sold at 25c. lb. Money refunded if not satisfactory. The cocoa is as good as the regular 40 cocoa.

THE BEVERLY-McDONALD CO.

ADOLPHUSTOWN CIRCUIT.

Sunday, Nov. 4th. Quarterly Communion services as follows:

10.30—Adolphustown.

2.30—Hayburn.

7.30—Conway.

The Quarterly Official Board a General Ladies' Aid will meet in Conway church Monday evening Nov. 5th. Refreshments provided.

Stand behind the men * behind guns—Buy Victory Bonds.

THE LATE MRS. S. C. FRASER.

Mrs. Matilda Fraser, wife of S. Fraser, Odessa, died at her home Monday, October 15th. The deceased was well known in the community and the news of her death was met by many with deep regret. She was fifty-two years of age, and is survived by her husband, and four children, one son, Luke, Toronto Den College, and three daughters, Miss Beatrice, Ethel, and Catherine. The funeral took place on Oct. 16th. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bedford, Odessa. The remains were interred in Violet cemetery.

"Daylo" Flashlights and Batter for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store

Car Thief Captured.

High County Constable Sam Brien on Saturday captured Frank McDonald, otherwise known as "St. McDonald, whose father resides Belleville, on the charge of stealing Mr. Hugh Fitzpatrick's Ford car from Napanee a couple of weeks ago. "I car, could it talk, would be able to fold many experiences. It appears that on Friday, Oct. 12th, James Henderson, who wore the uniform of a soldier, engaged the car and McDonald as a driver to go to Belleville two alleged deserters. They arrived there at nine o'clock in the evening and after remaining there for an hour or two drove to Trenton and Castleton, where Henderson placed under arrest two alleged deserters, placed them in the local calaboose and then doing some trading with the merchants, paying by cheque. Since that time Henderson and McDonald have been having quite an expensive, generally speaking, a good time. It is alleged that Henderson has been at various places money means of Government cheques which are said to be worthless. Henderson and McDonald have been driving about the country in the little Ford car and having a good time apparently. Watches, rifles, revolvers, jewelry, etc., were purchased at the various places visited by the pair. High County Constable Brien located the car and McDonald at Havelock Saturday. McDonald said that he did not know where Henderson was, as he had not seen him since Friday. Henderson is wanted, not only as a deserter, but is also charged with stealing the car and other offences. The car when found was in a lonely spot near Havelock and one of the springs was broken. McDonald is a young man who had been working for some time for Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Buy a Baby Victory Bond for Bal Have YOU bought YOURS?

Buy 2 cakes of Palm Olive Soap and get a cake free at WALLACE Drug Store Limited.

YOUR NEW SUIT —OR— OVERCOAT

SHOULD BE CUSTOM
MADE

We can and will fit your figure
as it should be fitted, assuring
you both comfort and style

We show everything that's
new in

FALL and WINTER RELIABLE WOOLENS

Your inspection invited

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister.
9.45—Fellowship service in school
room.
10.30—Morning worship and Com-
munion service.
11.45—Sunday School.
3.00—Mission Band.
7.00—Evening worship.
Tuesday, 7.30—Sunday S. Board.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.
8.30—Quarterly Board.
Thursday, 7.30—Choir practice.

PERSONALS

Uriah Wilson Esq. is quite ill.
Mr. W. J. Campbell spent a few
days last week in Toronto.
Mr. E. W. Grange was home from
Ottawa for the week-end.
Mrs. W. A. Daly spent last week
visiting friends in Stirling.
Pte. Arthur Cornall, R.F.C. Leaside
Camp, is spending the week with his
sister, Mrs. B. F. Davy.

Mrs. J. Rudd Perry has returned to
Napanee after spending the summer
with her daughter at Princeton, B.C.

Lient. Douglas Ham, who is attached
to the India branch of the Imperial
Army, left on Monday for London,
England, where on arrival he will
await further orders from the India
War Office.

Mr. Herbert Wilson was home from
Trenton to spend Sunday with his
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Wilson.
Messrs. J. R. Dafe, J. B. Allison,
J. W. Robinson, Reid Roblin and
Percy Johnston are out north on their
annual hunting trip.

Mr. Fred Haggerty left on Wednes-
day on a hunting trip.

Misses Millie Young and Beatrice
Wilson attended the opera in King-
ston on Wednesday.

Mrs. Emma Edgar, Watertown, is
spending a week with her sister, Mrs.
Robt. Brown.

Lieut. Winslow, who was an officer
of the 80th Battalion at Napanee,
has returned from the front, wound-
ed. He spent the week-end with
friends in Napanee.

Mrs. Harold M. Hough, Sillsville,
will receive on Thursday, Nov. 8th,
from 3 to 6.

Mrs. Fred Johnston, London, spent
the past week the guest of Mr. and
Mrs. R. J. Dickinson.

Mrs. Fred J. Vanalstine is spending
a few days this week at her home in
Roblin.

Mr. W. S. Holmes, who was Ac-
countant at the Northern Crown
Bank here for some time and who
has been manager of the Ottawa
Rideau Street Branch for the last
year and a half, has severed his con-
nection with the Bank and accepted a
position as office manager with a
large wholesale firm in that city.

MARRIAGES.

PYKE—PERRY—At the residence of
the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred
A. Perry, Napanee, by Rev. W. S.
Boyce, on Wednesday, October 31st,
1917, Minnie B. Perry to J. A. Pyke,
of Woodbridge.

DEATHS

McLEOD—At Richmond, on Wed-
nesday, Oct. 31st, 1917, Mrs. Cephas
McLeod.

MILLIGAN—At Chatham, on Mon-
day, Oct. 26th, 1917, Robert Milligan,
formerly of North Fredericksburgh,
aged 70 years, 4 months.

YOUNG—At North Fredericksburgh,
on Sunday, Oct. 25th, 1917, Vernon



Save that spoonful

Four and often five spoonfuls of ordinary tea do
not go any further than three of Red Rose Tea.

Less Red Rose is required because it consists
chiefly of rich, strong, full-flavored Assam teas.

Use Red Rose Tea
and save that
extra spoonful.

Kept Good by
the Sealed
Package



637

DOMINION ELECTIONS DECEMBER 17TH

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—It was officially
announced at the close of to-day's
meeting of the Cabinet Council that
the election day had been fixed for
Monday, Dec. 17, with nominations
four weeks earlier, namely, No. 19.
The Yukon election will be on Janu-
ary 28, with nomination on December
31.

The writs will be issued to-morrow
for most of the constituencies, but
there may be a delay of a day or two
naming returning officers in a few
ridings, where no agreement is yet
made in regard to the endorsed Union
candidates. The writs are issued to
the returning officers, and the nam-
ing of the latter is dependent in large
degree upon the recommendation of
the endorsed candidate of the Gov-
ernment.

Khaki Linen Stationery, 25c. per
box, at WALLACE'S, the Leading
Drug Store.

A HARD SLAM

St. Thomas Journal—"Hon. Hugh
Guthrie, erstwhile Liberal, declares
that his new chief, Sir Robert Bor-
den, has made his mark on the his-
tory of Canada. Yes, posterity will
read that Borden introduced gag rule,
suppressed free speech, proved himself
the friend of the classes and the foe
of the masses, got into office under
false pretences and endeavored to
stay there by the same method. Yes,
Sir Robert will leave his mark on
history—but it will be a black mark."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FOOD PROFITEERS.

Windsor Record: Everyone wants
to see Mr. Hanna make a success of
the big job he has tackled. We are
willing to co-operate with him. The
people are content even to make
sacrifices, but they don't intend to be
bamboozled with a lot of bluff orders
and buncombe, while the Big Inter-
ests continue to skin the public. Get
up your courage, Mr. Hanna. Emu-
late the example of Lord Rhondda,
the British Food Controller. Stop
making excuses. Get on the job. Put
the fear of God into the hearts of
the food profiteers. If you can't do
that, put them in jail.

The drink trade lives on the des-
truction of food. Alcoholic liquors
cannot be made without destroying
food. They absorb water and create
thirst; so that the trade exists by
consuming food and water, the two
vital needs of life. And the dire re-
sults of this waste of food in drink
produced and consumed are simply
alarming. Captain Bartelot, of the
British navy, begged for some lead-
ing statesman to speak plainly, and
pleaded forcibly for "the total pro-
hibition of spirits as the most ef-
fective act that could be taken to
win the war," adding: "any mea-
sure less drastic will not be a cure;
it will keep alive the craving which
has been growing after six months'
indulgence, and some men will en-
deavor to satisfy it by keeping away
from work." Canada's service is ser-
iously hampered unless the evil traf-
fic is put out of the way.

If you can't enlist—Invest! Buy
Victory Bonds.

Marmalade, Jam, Olives,
Pickles, — Good Laundry
Soap 5 bars for 25 cents;
Naphtha Soap, 5 bars for
25 cents, at JUDSON'S

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH

(PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D.,
stor.
10.30 a. m.—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible
asses.
7.00 p. m.—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.—Mid-week
eting for prayer and bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

ev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar
Services at S. Mary Magdalene
urch :
0.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evensong.
ntercession Service on Wednesday,
7.30 p. m.

GROCERY FOR SALE

n good live town in Lennox and
dington, Ontario. Apply BOX 622,
PRESS OFFICE, Napanee.

Hogs Wanted!

Will ship hogs on Thursday, Nov-
ber 8th. Will pay highest market
ces.

FRED WILSON.

FORE THE WAR PRICES.

Extra good quality Linen Station-
35c. per lb. Also a full line of
ialed and plain Stationery, writ-
pads, envelopes, etc., at WAL-
CE'S, the Leading Drug Store.

Hogs Wanted!

Will ship on Saturday, Nov. 3rd,
I will pay \$15.75 for first-class
gs, and \$12.75 for Sows.

J. W. HAMBLBY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

a Pure Food Beverage.

pecial sale of Pure Cocoa. 50 lbs.
y to be sold at 25c. lb. Money re-
ded if not satisfactory. This
oa is as good as the regular 40c.
oa.

THE BEVERLY-McDONALD CO.

OLPHUSTOWN CIRCUIT.

NOTICE!

It will pay \$15.75 for first-class pigs, and \$12.75 for Sows.

J. W. HANBLY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

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THE BEVERLY-McDONALD CO.

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10.30—Adolphustown.

1.30—Hayburn.

1.30—Conway.

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Stand behind the men behind the guns—Buy Victory Bonds.

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"Daylo" Flashlights and Batteries for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

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Buy a Baby Victory Bond for Baby. Have YOU bought YOURS?

Buy 2 cakes of Palm Olive Soap and get a cake free at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

For brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Perry, Napanee, by Rev. W. S. Boyce, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1917, Minnie B. Perry to J. A. Pyke, of Woodbridge.

DEATHS

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MILLIGAN—At Chatham, on Monday, Oct. 26th, 1917, Robert Milligan, formerly of North Fredericksburgh, aged 70 years, 4 months.

YOUNG—At North Fredericksburgh, on Sunday, Oct. 25th, 1917, Vernon Cameron Young, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Young, aged 8 months.

East End Barber Shop.

Everything neat; first class workmen; cigars and tobacco. Give me a call.

J. N. OSBORNE.

If you can't go across, come across—Buy Victory Bonds.

Women's Patriotic Service and Red Cross Work

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E.



THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S RELIEF COMMITTEE.

It is thought advisable to inform the public generally, and all interested, that the above Belgian Committee in connection with the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E. has been duly organized, in co-operation with the Toronto Belgian Relief Committee of which Mrs. Arthur Pepler is Convener; and that the local committee will be very grateful for any assistance extended. Mrs. F. S. Richardson, Convener, desires that any donations of materials should be sent to her residence, John St., and donations of clothing clearly marked for the Belgians with donors name sent on Thursday to our work-room in the Harshaw Block. Financial aid should be sent to Mrs. J. G. Daly, Treasurer of the Committee.

CHILDREN'S HALLOW'EEN PARTY.

Mrs. Dickinson's Primary Sunday School Class had its annual Halloween party last Friday in Trinity Church basement, at which generous donations were contributed to help the Belgian Children, a notable fact being that each child, bringing their donation had earned the money himself or herself as the case might be, for this worthy object.

Mrs. Dickinson was most ably and greatly assisted in her arduous duties by Mrs. F. H. Carson and Mrs. Ernest Pollard.

The Belgian Committee and the members of the above Chapter desire to express their sincere appreciation of the kindness of these ladies, and of the practical generosity of the children of the Sunday School of Trinity Methodist Church.

Do not forget our work-room is always open on Thursday afternoons, when we are glad to welcome all our friends and workers.

For the children's coughs and long standing colds the best remedy is Howard's Emulsion "Improved," made fresh every week at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Pickles, — Good Laundry Soap 5 bars for 25 cents; Naphtha Soap, 5 bars for 25 cents, at JUDSON'S

NOTICE!

A Meeting of the Liberals of Lennox and Addington will be held in the

Town Hall, - - NAPANEE

—ON—

Saturday,

NOVEMBER 3rd, '17

at 7.30 o'clock p. m.

All Liberals urgently requested to attend.

M. S. MADOLE,
President.

B. F. DAVY,
Secretary.

LUMBER, = LATH, SHINGLES

Stocks of Hemlock and Shingles are of Exceptional Quality and Value.

SASH, DOORS, AND MILL WORK.

Plans and Estimates for Complete Buildings

W. D. MIDMER,

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

Successors to Dafee & Waller.